YOU CAN GET
☞ 10 Years' Old P & O Whisky ☜
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,201—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd Mar.
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship th re for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,076	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via este, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE ESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

he Company are now in a position to issue RETURN CKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at uced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Pasgers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another amer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to ss the Gulf.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,988	23rd April 1901.

r further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
mbay, 14th March, 1901.

OMPAGNIE DES SSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

essels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
NAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
ANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
DUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

OLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

ERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

Company are now in a position to issue RETURN KETS available for one way by the Messageries Mari-, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, ecial advantage to Passengers on three months' privileave.

r further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

COND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at urable Rates, and special attention to the Selecf Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

ROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway ns in India to all parts of the Globe.

NTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing s of journey at all places of interests.

ECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and ay Officials.

SSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and d at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, isi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, bo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

TWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets ed from any part of the world to India.

TEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

DUCED FARES for Missionaries and Govern- Officials to Europe, via China and America.

SENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded sured against theft and all risks.

KAGES of every description stored and ship- cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

RRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be ble for HOME REMITTANCE.

NS granted against approved security.

AFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

ULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT d for the use of Travellers, also SOVE- and BANK NOTES.

and SHARES bought and sold. DIVI-AY and PENSIONS collected and every of Banking and Agency Business tran-

CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Aherns	22nd March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, LAMU, KISMAYU, BRAVA, MERKA, MOGHDUCHA and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern the business of a MUSIC and Music INSTRUMENT SELLER now being carried on at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, under the name of KNIGHT WEYMOUTH and COMPANY with all Stock-in-Trade, Musical Instruments, a large Stock of Music, Show Cases, &c., &c. Apply :—

SMETHAM BLAND and NOBLE,
18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 16), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	"	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	32	8
OLD IRISH	"	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	"	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	"	"	40	0
PALE COGNAC	"	"	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
	&c. &c. &c.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease ;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose ; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—H: S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1901:
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN

TO-NIGHT,

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH—The Rage of London.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success
"THE MIKADO"
From the Savoy Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST—The Unrivalled Success
"LA POUPEE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera
"THE GEISHA"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success
"THE SHOP GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.
"THE CASINO GIRL"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success
"GENTLEMAN JOE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

AN EXAMINATION of ARTICLED CLERKS will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on FRIDAY, the 29th, and SATURDAY, the 30th days of March, 1901 and on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY the 2nd days of April, 1901.

The Examiners are Messrs. A. K. OLIVER, Master in Equity, E. B. RAIKES, Acting Clerk of the Crown and T. Y. Smith, Solicitor.

NOTICE.

ART MEMORIAL OF THE LATE QUEEN EMPRESS.

IN ORDER to bring this within the reach of all, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER begs to announce a reduction in the price, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 on Satin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2-8 direct from the Engraving and Re 1 per impression copy.

WILLIAM COOPER,
26, Medows Street, Fort,

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the Sixth day of May, 1901, for the SUPPLY of FIRE HYDRANTS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. No Tender will be considered which is not signed or in which the signature is not attested.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following CONTRACTS on THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1901, at 6 P.M.

1. COLLECTION of TOLL FEES for the year 1901-1902.
2. COLLECTION of MARKET FEES from the Town Fish and Vegetable Markets for the year 1901-1902.
3. COLLECTION of MARKET FEES for the KHAR MARKET for the year 1901-1902
4. SUPPLY of BULLOCKS for Cutchra Carts for the year 1901-1902.

Conditions of contract and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Secretary.

Each tender must accompany with a deposit of Rs. 300 for the first and Rs. 100 for each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Contract.

R. P. ALLUM, Chairman,
Sanitary Committee,

Dated this 18th day of March 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of PRAGJI OODHOWJI of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, but late of Mandvi, Kutch, deceased.

KESSERBAI (widow of KANJI DWARKADAS) of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, one of the sisters of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 12th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

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BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.
(BOMBAY BRANCH)

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND
WILL BE GIVEN BY
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION,
Under the distinguished patronage
And immediate presence of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE
In the TOWN HALL
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture ....La Couronne D'or........Hartman
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
2. Song ....Sing Sweet Bird.........W. Ganz.
Mrs. H. N. SERVAI
3. Mandoline Duet...A Frangesa..........G. Bellenghi
Miss. BANOO D. E. VATCHA and Mrs. DOVE
4. Song ....Love me, Sweet, with all thou art...............M. V. White
Mr. FRED. NOEL PATON
5. Violin Solo........Morceaux Favoris Op. 3 No. 1 ....J. Becker
Mr. J. L. PANDAY.
6. Song Comic ....Selected.
B. DEFRECE.

INTERVAL

PART II.

1. March ....Tournament...............Theo: Bonheur
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
2. Song ....May Time...............E. M. Helmund.
Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE.
3. Piano & Violin...Sarabande und Tambourin ....Leclair
Misses SOONABAI and AVANBAI S. JUSSAWALLA.
4. Piano Solo ....Hochzeitstag ....Greig
Miss PIROJBAI D. E. VACHA.
5. Violin Solo ......Selected.
Prof N. LAGATOLLA.
6. Recitation ......Scene Merchant of Venice,
Messrs. C. M. CURSETJEE, D. E. PATELL & E. J. DAVER

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanist—Mr Seymour Dove.
Musical Director—Prof Lagattolla

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats	Rs. 2

Plan and Tickets at Messrs SOUNDY and Co. Ld.

N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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Chief Agents,
Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
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LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
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PROPRIETRESS.

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LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from "The Nook" Warden Road, Breach Candy, a large English TABBY CAT with White front and Paws, anybody returning same to owner (G. R. WEBB) will, if necessary, be rewarded, and all expenses incurred paid.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35, Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

WANTED, for a Calcutta Cotton Mill an active and experienced MANAGER, one with a good knowledge of Indian labour and Hindustani preferred. Apply to "S." care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the New and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil,

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Foras Road Depot (near the Foras Road Markets) THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1901 at 3 p.m. consisting of old Brass and Copper pots scales, Locks, chairs, tables, screens, syringes, thermometers, empty iron drums, commodes, urinals, pans, small pumps, empty deal boxes, casks, and K. oil tins, buckets, hoses, tubs lamps, Burners, Baskets, Bamboos, bottles, jars, cups, filters gunny, &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 19th, 1901.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY, BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent per annum.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager,

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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SPECTACLES.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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BY
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2	Years	5½
„ 1	Year	5
„ 6	Months	4½
„ 3	Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Manila
Cebu Philippines
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Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT, per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Werms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 8
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	8

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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened weak with most Banks quoting 1s. 3 29-32d., for wire and 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand. It was however possible to get 1-32d. better in one or two places, and the small inquiry for remittance at these rates was met. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d., but very few were offering at the rate. We close quiet at :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
" France	176
30 days' Japan	148
" Kongkong	147
" Shanghai	201

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-4 for ready and at Rs. 95-5 for the settlement, and has remained unchanged throughout the day with almost nothing doing.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with nothing doing.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 16th March, Liabilities in lakhs and decimals ;—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc	3·37
" " Branches...	"	10·06
Other "	"	22·98
Cash Credit undrawn	Dec.	2·71
Government Securities	Inc.	·47
Other authorised "	Dec.	·7
Cash Credits on "	"	5·58
Loans on "	"	12·61
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	16·55
Cash and Currency Notes	"	33·93

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 16th March, as compared with the statement of the 9th March :—

LIABILITIES	March 9 Rs.	March 16 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,39,583	52,76,509
Public Deposits at Branches	38,13,268	48,19,262
Other Deposits	5,07,18,054	5,30,15,504
Post Bills	13,806	13,646
Credits undrawn	20,71,261	18,00,493
Rs.	7,86,55,912	8,19,25,354
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,08,985	80,56,173
Other authorised Securities	11,64,650	11,58,248
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,97,574	58,40,141
Loans do. do. do	2,40,31,755	2,27,70,831
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,95,34,478	2,11,89,159
Dead Stock	3,73,722	3,73,765
Stamps and Stationery	27,029	26,987
Balances with other Banks	2,01,262	2,01,080
Cash	1,89,13,437	2,23,05,967
Rs.	7,86,55,912	8,19,25,354

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady with no change in rates and very little business passing. "City of Lucknow" was fixed for April-May loading, one port at 14s. and option of two ports at 14s. 6d. Cargo was booked in the "Noeenberg" for Antwerp at 13s. 9d., and in the "Imani" for Antwerp at 13s. April loading. Some Hull business was done for April at 14s.

COALS.

The market has been quiet with almost nothing doing. Prices are however maintained.

WHEAT.—Market quiet but unchanged with nothing doing. We quote April-May Rs. 4-5-9.

LINSEED.—Market rather quieter with sellers at Rs. 8-4 for ready and Rs. 8-2-6 for April-May.

RAPESEED.—Ready is unchanged at Rs. 6-14, while for forward delivery, rates are slightly easier. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15.
Yellow "	Rs. 6-7
" Guzerat	Rs. 7-7

POPPYSEED.—Has been firm at Rs. 7-13 for April-May.

CASTORSEED—Unchanged with very little business passing. We quote for ready Rs. 34-8 and for April-May delivery Rs. 34.

GINGELLY SEED.—There is no change in the market, but with some inquiry, rates are rather steadier.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce, into Bombay for the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1901 :—

Cotton	7,298	bales.
Wheat	2,250	cwts.
Linseed	6,464	"
Rapeseed	1,945	"
Gingellyseed	8,204	"
Poppyseed	......	
Groundnuts	314	cwts.
Castorseed	6,420	"
Rice	171,047	"
Myrabollams	2,279	"

The following are our usual weekly figures of Cotton, in thousands of bales :—

	This week Bales.	Last week. Bales.	Last year. Bales.
Week's Receipts at U S Ports	128	135	136
Total Receipts at U S Ports from 1st Sept to 15th March	6,960	5,932	5,863
Week's Exports to U K	78	54	95
Do do to Continent	81	51	43
Total Exports to U K since 1st Sept to 15th March	2,310	2,262	1,728
Do do to Continent do	2,341	2,260	2,412
Stock at all the Shipping ports	810	850	878
Interior Stocks	610	630	375
The total visible supply of all kinds is	3,510	3,510	3,350
Total Stock in Liverpool	757	763	632
American afloat	140	140	210
Price of Mid-Uplands in Liverpool,	5d.	5 1-32	5 19-32
Quantity in Sight	8,410	8,310	7,857
Total sales in Liverpool	69	59	54
Do forwarded to consumers	67	60	52
Do Imports	64	68	110

COTTON.

In sympathy with the decline both in the Liverpool and New York markets, our market opened weak this morning, and dealers showed a strong inclination to give way in their prices for ready cotton. The inquiry has however been very limited even at the decline of two to three rupees per candy which dealers were willing to grant. In suttas also very few transactions are reported; good Broach is quoted Rs. 222-3 for the 25th instan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 4.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2 ex,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about 100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda left to-day afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Socotra (extra) left Suez on the 15th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday next.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem left Rangoon, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Melpomene from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the morning of the 17th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Moravia from Japan, left Penang, for Bombay, on the morning of the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the morning of the 17th instant, via Mombassa.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by [illegible] and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 10-18 m., 10-46a. Low water, 4-5m., 4-10s.

Indo-British Institution, prize distribution, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : "The Bells of New York" by the Bandmann Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Samu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi per extra s.s. "Canara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Saturday the 17 instant.

DEATHS AT SURAT—Within the past fortnight Surat has lost several ladies who have taken a prominent part in movements connected with female education. On Thursday Mrs. Ranjit, daughter of Mr. Hiralal Maneklal Vakil died, and during the same week Mrs. Dhirajlal Jagjivandas expired, and Dr. Batakram, in the Baroda service, lost his wife.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of members of the Gayen Utejak or Native Philharmonic Society held on Saturday evening last, the President, the Hon. Mr. Bamonjee Dinshaw Petit, performed the ceremony of unveiling a life size portrait of the late Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, the former president of the Society. The portrait was a gift to the Society from Mr. Hirjee Jehangir Dadysett, to whom the best thanks of the Society were accorded.

MR. JIVANJI MODY'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5·45 p. m. to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanjee Jamshedji Modi, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Physical Education among the ancient Iranians." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 24 horses, 125 bullocks, and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of February 39 horses, 103 bullocks, 1 heifer, 4 buffaloes, and 1 she-goat were admitted, and during the same month 26 horses, 74 bullocks, 2 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 1 dog were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among cows, 2 cases among buffaloes, and one case among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—9 horses, 1 buffalo, 2 monkeys, 49 dogs, 3 parrots, and 1 gazell.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Somlia Maruti, a Hindu, was charged by Mr. Langridge, residing in Medow Street, Fort, with criminal intimidation, insult and an attempt to assault him. On the 27th of the last month accused went to the premises occupied by the complainant to see his wife who is employed by two ladies living in the same house. Having created a disturbance the complainant ordered the accused not to stop any longer on the premises. The accused went down only to return a short while after with two other Hindus, who were armed with sticks. The accused abused the complainant and threatened to assault him. The complainant was forced to close his door in self-defence. Accused was fined Rs. 7, or in default was ordered to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, two Hindus, Jasraj Sajanji and Sirgam Benidas, inhabitants of Siroli and Jodhpore, respectively, were charged with theft as a servant, with abetment of the crime and with receiving stolen gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,811. The property belonged to Vanachand Gopalji, a Marwari having his place of business at Hanuman lane. The Complainant is the cousin of the first accused, and the latter had put up with the former. On the night of the 15th instant complainant and accused retired. The following morning the complainant found an iron-chest containing valuables open and the property therefrom stolen. The matter was reported to the police, and on inquiry Inspector Flanagan arrested both the accused. They had buried the property under the ground in Popatwadi and the Police recovered it from there. The first accused was sentenced to six months' and the second accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA PROGRAMME.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH.

1st Race.—Handicap for yachts exceeding 5 tons (T. M.) belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Rs. 150; 2nd Prize, Rs. 75; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 40. To start with time in hand, first yacht at about 2-15 p.m.

Course No. 11 (modified), viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys (W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Id.), respectively, round B. W. H. S. Buoy (N. N. E. of Elephanta Id.), round Barnacle Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17·4 miles.

2nd Race.—Handicap for yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and under belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 20. To start with time in hand, first yacht at about 2·45 p.m. Length of course 12·5 miles.

3rd Race.—For Boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 20. To start at 3·15 p.m.

Course No. 14, followed by No 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B' (off Cross Id.), leaving both to port; round North Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy and round Markboat with 'B' flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving them all to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 10·4 miles.

4th Race.—For licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; Prize, Rs. 20; and third Prize, Rs. 10.

Course No. 1. Length of course 7·1 miles.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon to-day.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE STEAMERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian" :—Sir,—How long are the Manchester merchants shipping to the East going to remain quiescent under the conditions brought about by the contract which has now been in operation for many years between the Bombay piece-goods dealers on the one hand and certain steamship companies on the other? The agreement may be good for the contracting parties, but how about the merchants here who supply the cargo? These, week after week, find themselves in the position of having to send goods to a steamer which is not in dock to receive them. The question arises, What are the piece-goods dealers in Bombay doing not to enforce the terms of their contract, which on paper are certainly stringent ennough, but which they seem too apathetic to act upon? Why cannot the Manchester shippers combine to protect themselves? They are bound hand and foot, and often have to send out carriers' certificates to show date of delivery of goods, which if even sent a week earlier there would have been no steamer on the berth to receive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-fourr hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	9
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	29	26	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	66	33	66
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	31	20	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	36	80
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	13	23
G Mahim and Worli	4	16	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	31	41
Total	182	179	346
Total plague deaths to date	90,112	75,085	
Same date last year	128	116	399

BY way of encouraging cattle-breeding in the N. W. Provinces, the Department of Land Records and Agriculture is arranging to organise local cattle shows in the breeding districts and to give money prizes. It is proposed to give the prizes to actual breeders, and not to dealers, so far as this can be assured.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A SUIT AGAINST TRUSTEES.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR vs. MEHERBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment on an appeal by the plaintiff in this case from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who some months ago dismissed with costs a suit brought by the plaintiff against the trustees of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the plaintiff was a builder and contractor; and he had brought this suit against the defendants, the trustees of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia's will, to recover damages for the alleged breach of an agreement to advance money on mortgage of property in Bombay. The investment was brought to the notice of the defendants on the 4th January 1899 by Sorabji Jamsetji Nowroji, a land and estate broker acting on behalf of the plaintiff. Its leasehold character did not seem to have been then mentioned. Modified proposals seemed to have been subsequently submitted by Sorabji on behalf of his client, but they came to nothing; and a letter of the 27th January had throughout been treated as evidencing the terms of a contract between the plaintiff and the defendants; and it was this contract that the plaintiff asserted had been broken. After referring at considerable length to the correspondence between the parties and their solicitors, the Chief Justice said that, on the 30th of March, 1900, this suit was commenced, and the case ultimately came to a hearing before Mr. Justice Tyebji. The result was that the suit was dismissed with costs. The Appeal Court had before them no record of the judgment, and this, his lordship said, was unfortunate; for in a case of this character, turning as it did largely on an appreciation of facts, the views of the judge before whom the case was heard in the first instance, would be of obvious value to judges sitting on appeal. The record did not even contain the findings of the learned judge on the several issues beyond the judge's note that he found all the issues in favour of the defendants, which inadequately described the actual result. Fortunately their lordships had counsel's note of the findings. Before their lordships, four leading points had been argued; 1, whether the term as to a margin of valuation had been satisfied; 2, whether a clear title had been shown; 3, whether the contract was not void; and 4, whether any damage, legally recoverable, had been established. The first point then to be determined was, what was the true meaning of the contract as to the margin of valuation Now, in this connection, it was important to bear in mind that the defendants were trustees and that the plaintiff knew this, as also that the advance was to be made out of the trust fund. If the trustees were not conclusively and irrevocably bound by any report the architects (Messrs. Gostling and Morris) might make, could it be said that the trustee's refusal to accept it evidenced a wrongful attempt to escape from their just obligations? The plaintiff had to make out two points, first that the architects' report was correct, and secondly if that be established, that the defendants' refusal to act on it was capricious or actuated by bad faith. Was the report correct? It brought out the value of the property at Rs. 272,046. It was a striking fact that at the very same time, according to another method of calculation, Mr. Morris arrived at a total of Rs. 231,636, being the aggregate of the value of the buildings estimated at Rs. 92,606, and of the land computed at Rs. 1,39,000. Exhibit A. 14 was pertinent to the inquiry as it showed a very much smaller sum as the true value of the property. Weighing the whole of the evidence his lordship had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that in exhibit M., Mr. Morris had placed an excessive value on the property. It appeared to his lordship that, in the first place, the report erred in that it valued the property from the stand point of an investment by purchaser for a developing owner rather than of a mortgage for trustees. This insufficient consideration was given to the character and unfinished state of the buildings and to the vacancies in the lettings. These were manifestly matters of importance, introducing a speculative element into the proposed investment. But the cardinal error in the report, as it seemed to his lordship, was that there was nothing to justify the estimated rental, which Mr. Morris made the basis of his report. It did not appear that prior to this suit, exhibit A 14 was even communicated to the trustees, so that they could not be charged with caprice or bad faith in not acting on it. Even if A 14 had been sent to the trustees, and they had refused to act on it, their refused would not have been any mark of bad faith or caprice. On the contrary, his lordship thought that, as trustees, the defendants would have properly refused to advance money: His lordship said, as trustees, because he thought the meaning of the contract involved that the valuation should establish state of things justifying an advance out of the trust funds. Further than this, his lordship thought on the evidence that the valuation was put too high. Indeed this was apparent on the face of the report itself. The evidence led his lordship to the conclusion that A 14 was based on too high an estimate, and that even Rs. 15 all round was and excessive value. The conclusion at which his lordship arrived was that the condition as to the margin of the security had not been satisfied, and that the defendants had acted neither with bad faith nor caprice, so that the suit could not be maintained. In this view of the case, it was unnecessary for his lordship to deal with the other defences; and he would, on the grounds he had stated, affirm the decree of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and dismiss the appeal with costs. The appeal was dismissed accordingly

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A SHIPPING SUIT.

C. T. GRANVILLE VS. DATTOOBHOY JAITHA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgement in this suit, the plaintiff, the sole surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Nelson, Dankin and Co., London, and the owner of the s. s. Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendants Rs. 18,292-8-0. The Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos.

Mr. Justice Crowe said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 18,292-8-0, the balance of an account due by the defendants to the plaintiff for the hire of the steamer "Bombay," and for moneys expended on defendants' account for certain moneys payble under the charter party, for goods supplied to defendants, and for moneys expended on telegrams, and for interest and costs. The defendants had contended they were not liable, and had put in a counter claim for Rs. 34,500 under various heads, and for Rs. 2,5000 as damages sustained by the cancellation of the charter party by the plaintiff. In the course of the hearing, it had not been seriously contended that the defendants were not liable for the balance of the hire of s. s. Bombay, and defendants had further admitted that they could not support their claim to any of the items included in the counter claim. The enquiry therefore had become narrowed to a few items only of the plaintiff's claim and the defendants counter claim. It had been admitted that by the voyage from Aden to Saigon the steamer was taken into Singapore for repairs and was detained there for twenty-one days. The plaintiff had allowed £ 781-5-3 on account of such detention, being the proportionate hire for a period of twenty days. The defendants had claimed for twenty-one days. It was clearly proved that the ship was ordered by defendants to proceed to Singapore fot the purpose of coaling, and though no coals were taken on board, the ship was put into dry dock for repairs. His lordship considered the defendants were not entitled to ask for the deduction for the first day. Regarding the sum of £250 paid by the defendants under protest for license to take the ships to Saigon, his lordship said it was admitted the plaintiff refused to allowed the ship to proceed to Saigon as being outside the limits prescribed by the charter party; which said the vessel was to be employed on the Indian ocean or to any port in India. Saigon was the capital of Cochin China and situated in the China Sea. According to a reasonable construction of the charter party, an his lordship held that Saigon was not a port included in the limits laid down, and that defendants were not entitled to recover the Rs. 250. In dealing with the claims of both parties on account of dunnage, his lordship allowed the defendants Rs. 1,310 on account of mats purchased for use on board the vessel. His lordship allowed the the plaintiffs' other claims made for the messing of passengers, for the purchase of rope, etc. Subject to deductions, his lordship awarded the plaintiffs claim and also awarded the defendant's their counter claim to the extent of Rs. 1,310. He awarded the plaintiffs nine-tenths of the costs of the suit together with interest on the judgment.

THE CENSUS Totals for the Central India Agency show a decrease of 19·2 per cent in the male population, and of 15·8 per cent in the female population: or over all a drop of 17·5 per cent, which brings the population from 10,318,812 in 1891 to 8,501,883 in 1901. These figures show very clearly the destructive effects of famine, The case of Bundelkhand is peculiarly interesting. It escaped absolutely from even scarcity in 1900, but the population nevertheless shows a decline from 1,508,053 to 1,309,323, an indication of the severity of the calamitous famine of 1897, and of the time it takes to recover from such a disaster. The taking of the census in the Central India Agency is attended with peculiar difficulties: the territory is scattered, there are comparatively few post offices and still fewer telegraph offices, and the district establishments are imperfect: so that the rapidity with which the returns have been compiled is most creditable to Mr. C. G. Luard, the Census Superintendent, and the Native State officials.

ADDRESS BY THE AGA KHAN.

SOLEMN WARNING TO BOMBAY KHOJAS.

WHOLESALE EXCOMMUNICATION THREATENED.

IN response to the invitation sent out by his Highness the Aga Khan, about five hundred of the Ismaili Khojas assembled at the residence of his Highness at Mazagon on Saturday afternoon. His Highness addressed the assembly as follows in Persian. The speech was translated by a Khoja gentleman in their own vernacular :—

Mukhi Kamria and Jamat,—The terrible and cowardly murders committed by three youths have shocked the moral sense of all good men, and I am certain that you will do all in your power to aid the police to find out the instigator of this terrible and dastardly act. Some members of the Ismaili Jamat of Bombay have made themselves notorious wherever my followers are to be found as an unruly and disobedient set of men, who have brought a stain upon their fame, and disgrace to their brethern. Such acts are nothing more nor less than a cruel attack upon your own religion, and fanatics who commit such dastardly acts are the greatest enemies of me in our Faith. I have written and preached to you, in private and in public, constantly ever since I have had anything to do with you, counselling you to be peaceful and tolerant, to keep to your own pursuits, and not to interfere, by word or deed, with such of your brethren who hold other religious views. To my great regret the fanatical members of your community do not heed my preachings, and I have called you here to warn you that if ever again in the future any of your fanatical members commit murders or cause disturbances, I will publicly inform all my followers in India, as well as those in East Africa, Syria, Central Asia, and other countries, that I have no religious connection with the Khojas of Bombay, and that in future I shall not look upon you as my religious followers, and I shall neither write to you nor receive any kind of communication from you; in fact, will excommunicate you and separate my other Khoja, Druse and Central Asian followers also from you. It is your duty to inform all your friends, families and other relatives of what I now tell you, and to assure them that fanatical crimes such as the dastardly and cowardly act of the 9th March are nothing more nor less than brutal attacks upon the interests of your own Faith and your leaders. By constantly telling your brethren of this I feel convinced that you will be able to bring before the fanatical section of the members of your Faith the serious spiritual consequences that will fall upon all of you. You must learn to respect the faith of others while feeling profoundly convinced of the truth of your own. Believe me, no man who commits a cruel and brutal deed such as murder can ever deserve the Kingdom of Heaven, and as a just and loving God such as we believe in must from the necessity of His nature hate all violence and crime, specially when cloaked under the name of piety. I beg of you to impress, not only my words, but the spirit of what I have told you, upon your brethren, and to tell them to take an example from your co-religionists in other parts of the world who, to their honour let it be said, have never produced such fanatics as have stained, during the last few days, the name of thousands of Bombay Ismaili Khojas, who, I am sure, abhor and deplore these dreadful things as much as anyone can. One of your immediate duties is to help the police to unearth any possible conspirater, and to bring before such of your friends and acquaintances as are of a fanatical turn of mind, the hideous villainy of such crimes, which after all only damage your own Faith. I wish you good-bye.

The speech of his Highness is understood to have created a profound impression.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRL'S INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

YESTERDAY evening the annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution took place in the Town Hall. There was a very large gathering of friends and relatives of the girls, and admirers of the Institution. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy presided and with him on the platform was Her Excellency Lady Northcote, who distributed the prizes.

Dr. M. B. Kolah read the annual report of the Institution, which has already been published.

The pupils then went through an interesting programme of recitations, action songs and drill. Their efforts were greatly applauded.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS,

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy said ;

The next item on the programme being an address from the chair I rise to express under command from Her Excellency Lady Northcote, the pleasure it has given her to take part in to-day's proceedings. On behalf of myself permit me to give expression to my gratification at the honor of being called upon to preside at such a brilliant gathering and to receive such a gratifying report of the success and prosperity of the excellent institution which is so just a source of pride and satisfaction to all connected with it and particularly to Mr. C. M. Cursetjee who has all along taken the liveliest interest in the very useful memorial of his lamented father. I have had an opportunity of glancing at the report of the Alexandra institution since its foundation in 1863 and have been able to form some idea of the difficulties the late founder Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee had to encounter in carrying out the project he had so much at heart. One cannot but admire the indomitable spirit he displayed in fighting the forces that were arrayed against him, but he had not long to wait for his reward. His darling scheme not only received the support and countenance of the then Governor of Bombay, the late Sir Bartle Frere, and the then Director of Public Instruction Mr. Heward, but was also honored with the sympathy of our late revered Queen Empress and of our present King-Emperor and his consort whose august name the institution bears. Before his death the founder had the satisfaction of seeing the school he loved so well housed in suitable building of its own and endowed with a fund sufficient to ensure its permanence. Against its success and development, however an important cause operated, namely, a disinclination to the introduction of the vernaculars. The present President however was not the man to allow any prejudices to militate against the success of his institution and under the guidance of a well known educational expert the institution was thoroughly reorganised in 1883. Since then the School has been making steady progress and this year it has distinguished itself by passing five out of ten pupils sent up for the Matriculation Examination—a result that compares favourably with those obtained by all but a few of the very best Schools in the Presidency. The delightful entertainment provided for us by the pupils this evening shows the careful manner in which they have been trained and is an additional testimony to the soundness of the instruction imparted. I see from the Directors' interesting report that of the young ladies who have passed out of the school seven were employed as teachers, two are Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery and eleven are studying at the Colleges. This is all very gratifying, but after all the proper sphere of woman is the home and I think it very desirable to include in the curricula of all girls schools some subjects of practical utility, subjects that will be useful to the pupils when they are wives and mothers. One such subject is Domestic Science. If we want to check the terrible rate of infant mortality prevailing in our country and to raise up a robust and healthy race of men and women we must teach our girls to apply the laws of health in their own household when they have homes and children of their own. Another matter to which I wish to draw attention is the neglect of the vernaculars in most English Schools for Parsi girls. Not long ago I was informed by an eminent member of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay that in some of their schools the elder Parsi girls seemed almost ashamed to use their own language—Guzerat. In some Parsee households it is to be noted with regret that the children are brought up in almost utter ignorance of their vernaculars. This is not as it should be. When Europeans take such pains to learn Indian language; when even our great Queen-Empress amidst her great cares of state thought it proper to study Hindustani and when Her Excellency Lady Northcote in spite of the numerous and heavy calls upon her time, considers it worth while to study it—is it right on our part to taboo our mother tongue, though it is only an adopted mother tongue I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, I am detaining you. Before I bring my remarks to a conclusion I must thank Mr. C. M. Cursetjee for having given me an opportunity to take part in this day's proceedings and I must also give a meed of thanks to the young ladies who have successfully contributed to our entertainment this evening. I am sure you all will join me in heartily congratulating Mr. M. C. Cursetjee, the President, his sister, Miss Cursetjee, Dr. Colah, the Secretary, and the other members of the Board of Directors and also Miss Hunt the able Lady Superintendent and her devoted staff on the present condition of the Institution. It is such as cannot but reflect credit on them all. (Applause)

The prizes were distributed by Lady Northcote and thereafter Mr. C. M. Cursetji proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency, Sir Jamsetjee, and the proceedings terminated.

THE second official memorandum on the wheat crop in the Western Presidency, including Sind and the Native States, puts the area at 4 per cent. over last year's figures, but 43 per cent. below the average. Moreover, the yield even in this restricted area is expected to be only "poor to fair," as the dry crop has suffered more or less through deficiency of moisture.

STORY OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Suckoo, a Hindu woman, and Gopal Shamji were prosecuted by Inspector O'Keeffe, the first accused on a charge of dishonestly misappropriating three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, belonging to Venkatesh Yeshwant M[illegible], manager of the Oriental Agency Company on the Kalbadevi Road and the second accused on [illegible] of dishonestly receiving the property knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs DeSouza and Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused.

The facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence, were that on the 18th December last the cashier, Yeshwant Narayen of the Oriental Agency Company went with three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each to the firm of Mahalingappa Shirole, also situated on the Kalbadavi Road, for the purpose of exchanging them for one hundred rupee notes. He had the notes in the left pocket of his waist-coat. As he could not get the change, he returned to the shop, when he discovered the notes were missing from his pocket. A search was immediately made on the road and enquiries were also made at the shop of Mahalingappa, but without success. On the following day the loss of the notes was reported to the complainant who made further inquiries and on the 22nd idem communicated with the Commissioner of Police. The next day complainant received certain information in consequence of which he proceeded to the Girgaum Post Office, where he ascertained that a woman had presented two notes for Rs. 1000 each to the stamp vendor, Narayen Gopal, for change. From the evidence of the stamp vendor, it appeared that accused No. 1 had gone to him with the notes and asked to be given Rs. 20 in silver in exchange for them. On looking at the notes, which were folded, the stamp vendor found them to be for Rs. 1,000 each and informed the accused of it whereupon the woman took the notes back and went away, remarking that her mistress had made a mistake in giving her the notes. Acting upon the clue supplied by the stamp vendor the police began searching for the woman, whom they found with the second accused in a house in Memonwada Road. The first accused than made a statement, which led to the recovery of Rs. 1,630 in currency notes from a cupboard in the room and about Rs. 1,100 worth of ornaments, cash, &c. The first accused in her defence said that the three currency notes belonged to her late husband, who had left them in the cupboard. The second accused stated that he asked No. 1 to lend him some money for his marriage and she gave him the three notes.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case, remarked, it was evident, that No. 1 was in the keeping of No. 2, that she picked up the notes on the road and that without making any endeavours to discover the owner, she dishonestly kept them to herself. That No. 2, who lived with her, had a guilty knowledge of it, was evident from the fact that he went about buying new articles briskly out of the money. The temptation to retain the notes was no doubt very strong and bearing that fact in mind, the Court sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 250 and directed Rs. 200 out of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation. The property recovered was ordered to be returned to complainant.

ANNUAL MARKET FEES.

THE right of collecting fees in the different Municipal Markets and of fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and others at the Municipal slaughter Houses at Bandora, for the year 1901-1902 were sold yesterday at the Arthur Crawford markets by Messrs. Mehrji, Johnston and Co., the Auctioneers to the Municipality. Mr. Douglas Bennett, Market Superintendent and the Chief Accountant were present and supervised the sale. There was a large number of bidders. The Market rights were disposed of as follows :—Fort Market, to Messrs. D. Jivenji and Sons for Rs. 1,900 against Rs. 1,800 realised last year; Arthur Crawford Markets, to Messrs. D. Jivenji and Sons for Rs. 6,800, the amount realised last year being the same; Erskine Road Market, to Abdul Ali Curimbhoy for Rs. 15,800, against Rs. 13,850 last year; Pedder Market, Mazagon, to Messrs. Balkrishna and Brothers, for Rs. 1,700 against Rs. 1,400 last year; Foras Road Market, to Noormahomed Hassan for Rs. 3,500, same amount being realised last year; Colaba market, to Messrs. D. Jivenji and Sons for Rs. 1,050, as against Rs. 1,100 last year; and the Ferguson Road market, to Messr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy & Co., for Rs. 1,300 against Rs. 1,125. The right to collect fair gronnd and feeding fees at the Bandora Slaughter House, was knocked down in the name of Mahadeo Vittal Sawant, for Rs. 69,200, againt Rs. 65,500, last year The right to collect fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford markets, was knocked down for Rs. 6,700 against Rs. 6,500 in the name of Oomer Manick. The total sum realised by the sale was Rs. 1,08,950 against Rs. 1,05,475 last year.

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

First Entries Closed 7 p.m. Monday.

The Epsom Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso
H H Aga Khan's br c g Ayrdale 6 years
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman aged
Mr Thomas' b aus g Bayonet
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' ch aus m Gnul'o
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion
Mr A Sattar's ch aus h Redoubt
Mr T L Roberts' br e g Cardon 6 years
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy

The Spring Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr S C P's ch a h Orator.
Chief of Mhaisal's g cb g Transvaal
Mr Fry's b cb m Lady Newbrook
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood 13 3 3-4
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl

The Matoonga Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios 14
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4
Mr Anandji Nandji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Captain Swiney's ch a h Muskerry 13 1 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr Abdool Azis Saif's g a h Anaiza 13 2
Mr Green's g a h Boostan 13 2 3-4
Mr Green's g a h British Flag 14

The Chowpatty Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie 6 years
Mr E W Ballantyne's b aus g Detective
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion
Mr S A Wahed's b aus g Truffle 6 years
Mr R G Hunter's ch aus g Coin 14 2 6 years
Messrs Tullock and Allan's br aus g Holkar aged
Mr T C Naples ch aus m Victoria 6 years
Mr J H C b aus g Fipe and Drum 3 years

The Prongs Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr S C P b a h Leader 13 3
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror 13 2
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr D M's g ah Buktawar 13 3
Mr Mathradas Goculdas ch a h Feeroze 13 2
Mr Mathradas Goculdas g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr J H C's g a h Orphan 13 1 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advance 13 2 3-4
Mr Finch's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Chancellor 13 3
Messrs G K and D D's ch cb m Common 13 3
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Paleface 13 3
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr Green's g a h Boostan 13 2 3-4

The Importers Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Baldock's ch aus m Amorosa 14 1
Mr Cross b aus m Nada 11 0
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandicoot 13 3
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin 14 2
Messrs G K and D D bl aus m Overture 14 2
Messrs G K and D D br aus m Banas 14 1

The Nursery Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr A R Assamy's b a h Monsoon 5 years
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Roman
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Honey Suckie 13 3 1-2
Messrs A Nanji's and H Vishram's g a h Victory 13 3
Mr A M Amer's b a h Godolphin 5 years
Mr A R Obayed's g a h Grey Beard 14
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane 14
Mr Jassim Nasuralla's g a h Diamond 13 3 1-2
Mr M Shamlan's b a h Euphrates aged
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Remember aged

The Beginners Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr A M Amer's g a h Silver Jubilee 13 3
Mr B a h Budhoo 13 2 3-4
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
Messrs A Nanji and H Visbram's g a h Victory 13 3
Mr H Sulleman H Sheriff's b a h Muzoon 13 2
Mr E W Ballantyne's b a h Bin Curtas 13 3
Mr A Tamimi's g a h Saood 13 1 1-2
Mr Jackson's b a h Courier 13 3
Mr J H C ch a h Nonpareil 13 2

Second Entries close 7 p m Tuesday 19th March

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, March 16.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr R Sheepshanks of the Indian Civil Service to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court with effect from the 28th Feb 1901 during the absence on leave of Mr E P Chapman or until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Macpherson C S I Barrister-at-Law Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is granted twelve months' furlough.

Mr H W C Carnduff I C S Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is appointed to act as Secy in that Dept during the absence on furlough of Mr J M Macpherson C S I or until further orders.

Mr R Greeven I C S on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India is appointed to act as Depy Secy in that Dept vice Mr H W C Carnduff I C S or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E L Roger as Consular Agent for the United States of America a Karachi.

Mr W E Jardine of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 4th offig 3rd class and First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days and is also granted furlough for one year four months and fifteen days.

Capt W Haig I S C an Asst Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major R V Garrett I S C a Depy Commr of the 2nd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut-Col H M Temple I S C a Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Govr Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days and is also granted special leave for four months and eighteen days.

Major G F Chenevix Trench I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Agent to the Govr Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan.

Lieut-Col H A Deane C S I I S C a Resident of the 2nd class is confirmed as Resident in Kashmir with effect from the 19th Nov last.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Capt J C D Pinney I S C Boundary Settlement Officer in Mewar for four months. Pension Service 12th year commenced 8th June 1900.

Capt W E A Armstrong I M S Madras an Agency Surg of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Residency Surg and ex officio Asst to the Resident in Nepal.

The services of Lieut H D C O'Grady I S C are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as offig Adjt of the 1st Battn of the Kurram Militia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Crawley is granted with effect from the 23rd of March 1901 privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and fifteen days in continuation.

The services of Mr W S Meyer I C S Depy Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 6th of April.

Mr A U Fanshawe C S I Director General of the Post Office of India is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 23rd of March 1901 and the following acting appoiments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Fanshawe or until further orders :—H M Kisch Postmaster-General Bengal to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, Mr J Owens Presidency Post Master Calcutta to officiate as Postmaster-General Bengal and in the 2nd grade of Postmaster-General and Mr P J Gorman Supatt of the Railway Mail Service to officiate as Presidency Postmaster Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

247-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another vs The B B and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE.

For Judgment on preliminary Issue.

14-01—Little and Co—George Handasyde Dick and others vs Dhunji Jaitha and another—Madhavjee and V.

For Consent Decree.

901-00—Payne G S and M—Sarabai vs Alli Mahomed Elias—Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

566-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vussonji Madhawji vs Harriram Poonja—Payne G S and M.
15-00—Bhaishanker and K—Luchminarayen Maghanlal and others vs Gambhirchand Tunsukhrai—Craigie L and O.
311-00—Payne G S and M—Gunpatrao Shivramdas and others vs Rughunathrao Luchiram and others.
342-00—Payne G S and M—Gunputram Shivramdas and other vs Shooundrai Boodridas and another.
343-00—Payne G S and M—Gunputrao Shivramdas and another vs Asaram Sarnugpurwala and another.
344-00—Payne G S and M—Gunpatrao Shivramdas and others vs Chimanram Heranund and another.
451-00—Payne G S and M—Purshotumdas Hargowandas and anothrr vs Zalskabai and other—Ardeshir H D and Co—and Mulla and M.
533-00—Becknell M and M—Abdul Cador Hussonally vs Aga Hy Mahomed &c.
614-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmerkhrai Ramsatumul and others vs Gekulpra and Gurmukhrai.
34-01—Mulia and M—Premajee Panaji and others vs Nathaji Dorgajee and another.
53-01—Little and Co—Lada Kavahu vs Lakhmidas Khimjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
81-01—Payne G S and M G Alexander and others vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri.
91-01—Daphtary and F—Takursey Shamji vs—The Dhun Mills and another.
97-07—Payne G S and M—Bai Banoobai and another va Shaik Abdulla bin Shaik Janoo.

For investigation of pauperism.

3-01—Inperson—Lohar Siva Ranchod vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nazarally.

Long Causes.

579-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kailianjee—M D and J.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Mubk vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359—00—Mathubai J and M—Maganlal Naraidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
512-08—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolseebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulia and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and othrrs Maneckji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind Rajputana and at Bhuj, Sirsa, Allahabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa and Akola, and slight changes elsewhere, Readings are highest in the Madras Presidency and in the Central Provinces while they are nearly uniform in other districts.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 15° in excess of normal at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa, and the minimum 4° to 7° at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Akola, Amraoti, Belgaum and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Surat and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy in some places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

About three quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and very light showers at Cochin.

An extremely small area of low pressure exists on and off the Kathiawar Coast, and the weather in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency is in a slightly unsettled condition. Rain is likely on the Malabar Coast. Weather to the north of Jacobabad is unsettled also.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, C. H. HILL, Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. CROLY, R. A. M. C., Captain the Hon'ble C. F. GREVILLE, A.-D.-C., Captain M.D. WOOD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, by 4 p.m., on 20th March, 1901, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 9th April, 1901, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—March 18, at Grant Road, Bombay, Annu Rufina, the beloved wife of Dr D M D'Silva, and only daughter of Mrs Jane D'Souza, of "Lily Villa." Funeral will leave "Lily Villa, at 5 p.m, and arrive at Sewree at 5-30 p.m. Friends and relations will kindly accept this intimation.

KHANDALLA.

DEATH.

KERNICK—March 17, at Khandalla, Jess, the dearly beloved and loving wife of C C Kernick.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—March 12, at Sehore, C I, the wife of Captain C C Jackson, of a daughter.

KNIGHT—March 10, at Captain R F Knight's residence, Medical College, Calcutta, the wife of A O Knight, of Messieurs Landale and Clark, Serajgunge, Pubna, of twin boys.

WEBB—March 2, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain W A Webb, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COCKLE—HOBDAY—March 12, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev James Low, M A, Maurice James Draffen Cockle, Esq, only son of the late Sir James Cockle, F R S, formerly Chief Justice of Queensland, and of Lady Cockle, to Louisa Lilla, eldest daughter of Colonel T F Hobday, Indian Staff Corps.

BENDERSON-BROOKS—EATES—February 21, at St George's Church, Agra, N-W P, by the Rev Mr Mason, Chaplain of Agra, Thomas, 8th son of the late Doctor and Mrs Edward Brooks of York House, Kurrachee, to Edith, eldest daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs F W Eates, of the Indian Medical Service.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tolosa, 2,098 tons, Captain F D Seaborne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, 15th March, in ballast.

THE s s Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 8th March, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,433 tons, Captain A Steven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th March, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Nilo, 1,503 tons, Captain A Canzonere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, 27th February, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubatino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain D Costa, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr Hajee Esmail Dawoodjee, Mr M Zaccariady and sister and 13 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th February via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs H H Rao, Mr W Stone, and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C T Denny, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Shanghai, 26th February via Colombo, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails and a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, but hazy up the coast, rain as far as Calicut, and S wind to port. She has brought the following passengers:—Mr P Holyoak, Mr J S Elmore, Mr S E Angullia, Mr R R Martin, Mr C J Acton, Mr S G Lee, Mr P Muncherjee, Mr and Mrs Dawood and three children, Mr Ebrahim, Mr A P Abedin, Mr H Cason and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Mikado	2306	Ward	Hull	20-3	F M & Co
F	Tolosa	2099	Seaborne	Hamburg	31-3	F F & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	20-3	A Strandes
K	Longships	2843	Moore	Dunkirk	27-3	W& A G & Co
M	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S NCo
N	Pemba	986	Martyr	Zanzibar	22-3	M M & Co
O	Kronberg	2208	Schultz	Liverpool	26-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3635	Freriche	Antwerp		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fukeer	Marmagoa	18-3	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	19 3	Do
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	19-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Drachenfels	4540	Linteg	Hamburg	23-3	Glade & Co
3	Nilo	1503	Canzoneri	Venice	27-3	C Boggiano
5	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
12	India	4181	Worcester	London	23-3	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	19-3	M M & Co
Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	22-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, March 6
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, Feb 17
	Nilo s	Canzonere	Venice, Feb 27
	Islanda s	Lee	Rangoon, Mar 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Bormida s	Costa	Hongkong

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nilo, for Venice, &c.
" Parramatta, for China, &c.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta, &c.
" Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Canara, for Zanzibar, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki

(2) Every Member, who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Headquarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available Member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Head-quarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this Parade, Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for Members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

4. C and D Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. to-day and Wednesday and Friday next the 20th and 22nd instants.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of the Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 25th, 26th and 27th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-quarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd instant

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—March 17.

10 p.m.	79·2

MONDAY—March 18.

8 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	82 7
2 p.m.	83 5
4 p.m.	83·0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th March.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-day and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Wheal Cup Competition will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday 23rd instant. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
3. Sergt Major Chart will cash unused Camp allowance tickets to-day if presented at his office Victoria Terminus.
4. Members are requested to send in their servants passes at once to the Head-quarters Office.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

JUSTICE.—The Bandora correspondence is closed and cannot be re-opened.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Burdett-Coutts may continue to fulminate against the Army Medical Department and the treatment of the sick and wounded in South Africa, people have come to the conclusion that his charges have been disproved and they accept the report of the Commission of Inquiry without reserve. England, it is admitted by the late Commander-in-Chief himself, did not make sufficient preparation for the War; but although England misconceived the military necessities of her imperial position, the care of her army's sick and wounded was carried through by the extraordinary professional zeal of her Royal Army Medical Corps. It is with satisfaction we read this tribute to the Army Medical Service, for of recent years there has been a tendency to belittle it and a lamentable readiness to accept any story against it. Its officers are much obliged to Mr. Burdett-Coutts for his allegations. They constituted a sweeping as well as a grave charge against the department, leading the public to believe, if only for the time being, that the administration and equipment of the medical service recalled the worst stories of Crimean maladministration. As a writer in "Blackwood" points out, all the principal allegations made by Mr. Burdett Coutts are noticed in the report of the Commission, and "it is proved to conviction how dangerous it is to generalise from slight observation and on how narrow a basis of facts a structure of assertion was elevated which threw a shadow over England." The honour of the Corps is therefore vindicated. An illustration of the different manner of treating the wounded in battle was furnished in a short article in our issue of Saturday last, wherein a correspondent pointed out that in his despatches Sir Redvers Buller recommended more than a dozen non-commissioned officers and men for the medal for distinguished conduct in the field on the ground of their gallantry on different occasions in carrying wounded men out of the firing line to the rear while the battle was proceeding. So recently as the time of the Crimea that for which the soldier is now rewarded brought him punishment. Lord Clyde in his speech to the Highland Brigade, on the eve of Alma said: "Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this, whoever is wounded—I don't care what his rank is —whoever is wounded must lie where he falls till the bandsmen come to attend to him. No soldiers must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing his name shall be stuck up in his parish church." The man who carried off the wounded was regarded as a loafer and a coward, who would seize hold of any excuse to get outside the firing line. In these days of cover and of long-range rifles, any man who rises he offers himself as a target for the enemy and is in greater danger than had he remained still. So the whole conditions are changed. While the subject of the wounded and their treatment is still before the public, a paper from the pen of Mr. C. H. Firth in the March "Cornhill" furnishes instructive reading. It treats of the sick and wounded in the Great Civil War. Surgeons were not granted military rank in those days. "Surgeons must wear their baldric whereby they may be known in time of slaughter; it is their charter in the field." To-day it is not a matter for surprise that they fall, for if doctors, carrying swords and revolvers and wearing the same uniform as a fighting man, are sometimes mistaken by British soldiers for combatant officers, what wonder that the mistake is made by the enemy?

Had Mr. Burdett-Coutts lived in 1660, he would have found ample scope for the exercise of his particular genius. On the first of March of that year it was revealed that the revenues assigned to the hospitals were forty-nine weeks in arrears and that the pensioners and patients were in the greatest distress "inasmuch that some of them have been starved; others attempted to destroy themselves and many are likely daily to perish through imprisonment, hunger, cold and nakedness. And the sick and maimed soldiers are also ready to perish for want, being not able to stir out of their beds and having had no pay these four weeks." Six months before that Parliament had been urged to make some provision for 2,500 maimed soldiers, four thousand widows and orphans but temporary grants only were made. After the capture of Dunkirk, Sir William Lockhart found himself with seven hundred sick and wounded in his hands. His report said: "I put all the wounded in some houses near a nunnery and have bargained with the nuns to wait upon them and furnish them. I pay them one styver by the day for each wounded soldier, for which they put a nun to every eight men and give them warm broth, meat, bread and beer and keep them in clean linen." The nuns proved unable to carry out their contract and a few days later Lockhart had to set up a hospital for each regiment with a sutler to supply the inmates with food and "a convenient number of women to wait upon them." The value of nurses seems to have been first brought home to the British military authorities when General Venables set out on his disastrous expedition to the West Indies. He took his wife with him and allowed many of his soldiers to do likewise. When censured he replied that anybody who had served in the Irish wars knew the necessity of having that sex with an army to attend upon and help the sick and wounded which men are unfit for. "Had more women gone", he concluded, "I suppose that many had not perished as they did for want of care and attendance." In South Africa many perished not for want of attendance, but too much of it, for untrained voluntary nurses forced their professional sisters out of the way and meddlesome women, on occasions, neutralised the work of the medical officers. At the Ely-House hospital at the time of the Civil War there were twenty-nine nurses to an average of 350 patients; in the Dublin hospital one to every ten patients, while at Edinburgh there was one to every five weak men and one per ward "where the patients are ambulant." Nurses in those days received the sum of ten pounds per annum. Strict rules and regulations as to the conduct of both patients and nurses were made. A soldier or a nurse who neglected duty and made any disturbance by scolding, brawling or chiding was to be fined, or for the third offence expelled. If a soldier married a nurse both were at once to be expelled.

Wonderful changes have taken place since those days. The head of the Army Medical Service was the physician-general, who, mark, was usually a man of some standing in his profession and was paid accordingly. Dr. Henry Glisson, physician-general to Manchester's Army, Dr. John Waterhouse to Cromwell's Army in Ireland and Dr. Samuel Barrow to Monck's Army in Scotland, received ten shillings a day each. The Apothecary-Generals drew six shillings and eight pence a day and the chirurgeon general four shillings a day. Their assistants were paid half a crown. The surgeons' pay was subsequently raised to six shillings, then reduced to five shillings and next to four shillings. Monck, coming to the conclusion that this sum was insufficient, ordered the surgeons to be entered as privates in the muster-roll of the regiments so as to secure them an additional nine-pence a day. Even before this date we are assured that the pay was too small to secure really reliable men. Very few of the army doctors of the period were to be found in the roll of the Royal College of Physicians and some of them were notoriously incompetent. In 1654 Monck is shown to have remonstrated with Cromwell for appointing a certain Mr. Fish to be surgeon to the artillery train. Fish appears to have been a fair specimen of the army medico of his period. He had been a surgeon's mate and had resigned to avoid a court-martial for misconduct. "He is one," said Monck, "that was never bound prentice to the profession and the surgeon-general looks upon him as unfit to take such an employ upon him." Yet these men were entrusted not only with the treatment of the sick who died on their hands in large proportion, but they had to perform major operations in the days before anæsthetics were known. Civilian doctors were called in by those who could afford it, but for the rest it does not seem that the tender mercies of the military doctor availed much. There were no moveable hospitals and when Essex sent the soldiers wounded at the siege of Reading up to London to be treated there an order of Parliament sent back "many sick soldiers to be billeted in some remote houses and towns some miles distant from London till it shall please God to restore them to health and ability to return again to the army." A great deal of responsibility was thrust upon Providence in those days that ought to have been undertaken by the medical department. To-day we find Mr. Burdett-Coutts endeavouring to saddle the medical department with responsibility for the dispensations of Providence.

NEW COUNTY CRICKET SCHEME. Since the close of the last cricket season the national game has created more discussion than any other topic in the sporting world. Suggestions have been made to alter the width of the bat and height of the stumps, to amend the l. b. w. rule and to put an end to drawn games. The system of league cricket, while it has undoubtedly improved the players' skill, has also had a tendency to make players think more about their averages than the idea of giving to the public an attractive exposition of the game. Mr. C. B. Fry, in an article in a sporting contemporary, alludes to a suggestion which has been made to put an end to the fine weather draw. It does not essentially alter the character of cricket, yet it removes most of the evils at present complained of, especially draws, slow play, and unpunctuality—and anything which does that is worth consideration. The proposal is that "whereas a county cricket match lasts, or at any rate, is supposed to last three days, each of the four innings constituting the game should be definitely limited in point of time to a fourth part of the total duration of play. Suppose a three-days match so ordered as to contain twenty hours of actual play, then each innings would be limited to five hours. This means that if an innings lasts less than five hours nothing different from the present manner of playing matches is involved in respect of that innings; but if the innings is not over naturally at the end of five hours, then the time limit finishes it, i.e., at the end of five hours a side is ipso facto out, no matter how many wickets there are to fall; in other words, time declares the innings to be at an end." The suggestion has some very evident merits. It is simple, devoid of artificiality, and does not, as some of the suggestions have done, smack of mathematics. First, under such a rule no match can possibly be drawn, save owing to bad weather. The drawn game, which results from three full days of play on a perfect wicket in perfect weather, would be a thing of the past, and it would make very little difference in those games which would terminate within three days under the present rules. Nothing pleases the spectators, without whose support first-class cricket cannot be carried on, so much as quick scoring; they tire of watching a man merely staying in. The proposal strikes at "averages," which is the root of the mischief, and it removes the possibility, at present so pernicious, of a side playing for safety from the very start of the match. The first day of a match is often slack owing to the feeling of the players that there is so much time before them. But how different would be the tactics with a five hours' limit? It will help the bowlers who have often had to trundle for nearly two days against batsmen whose precision is heartbreaking. It has been argued that these are the men who have made the bowlers who occasionally throw, but if the proposal is carried out the bowler will be satisfied, notwithstanding the excellence of the wicket, that he has a chance. Moreover, it will encourage and improve fielding, the system enhancing the importance of saving every possible run. The rule ensures absolute punctuality, for the captain whose side is in will not allow a minute to be lost of his five hours, and the other captain will certainly take the field with the same precision. These are some of the advantages Mr. Fry ascribes to the suggestion, and it seems to us worthy of the consideration of all cricketers who are in high places. From the spectators' point of view—and in England he is all-powerful—the scheme has nothing but merit. It ensures livelier cricket, punctual starts, full time, and a definite result practically certain. Mr. Fry does not point out the disadvantages. It will be difficult for anybody to adduce reasonable objections, the most difficult being its application to any other but first-class cricket.

THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC WIRES. A RECENT accident in Liverpool has called attention to the dangers of a net-work of overhead electric wires in the streets of a great city. Other discoverers travelling in the paths of Marconi and Tesla will hasten the day when, as foreseen by the author of "The Coming Race," the electric wire will generally be unnecessary. But in the meantime the increasing use of electricity is adding fresh risks to the thousand and one dangers that attend the passage of crowded thoroughfares. The accident in Liverpool was caused by the falling of telephone wires across overhead electric power wires and into the street. Two men were killed, a woman was injured and two horses were also killed by the broken wires which coiled around them. There was a terrible scene; the electricity played about the street in blue flames and the unfortunate people entangled in the wires struggled helplessly. The on lookers could do little to free the men in time, though the woman was more fortunate, and eventually the bodies of the men had to be dragged away with ropes. The difficulty was in regard to dealing with "live" wires. But it is of interest to note that a device has just been invented by the Borough electrical engineer of Blackpool which is designed to prevent loss of life in accidents of this nature. Liverpool has an electric tramway system and the broken telephone wires fell across the overhead trolley wires. From the evidence given at the inquest it appears that the breaking of the telephonic wires was mainly due to excessive strain caused by snow, ice, and high wind on an unusually lengthy span of wire. The trolley wires of the Liverpool tramways have a voltage of five hundred and this, it was stated, would not give a fatal or even a dangerous shock if the person receiving it stood on dry material. At the time of the accident, the streets were very wet. The matter has an interest for Bombay in view of the projected conversion of the present tramway system to electric traction. It has been decided that the overhead trolley system shall be adopted, and while that is certainly the most economical, and has proved the most successful commercially, there is also a weight of opinion in favour of it as the most suitable system for the city. There need not, however, be any fear of such dangers as exist in European and American cities where, next to the buildings, the chief features of street scenery are the masses of wires that assist to shut out the view of the sky. In Bombay we have nothing like the overhead wire embroidery that leads to accidents in the West, and it may be taken for granted that any little changes in the disposal of existing wires that may be desirable in the interests of public safety will be readily undertaken. At home it is recommended that all telephonic wires should as far as possible, be conducted underground, but in Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, owing to the nature of the soil there are very serious objections to that course. The matter is one which is bound to claim attention and it will no doubt be properly dealt with.

MOURNING. WITH regard to the abiding regret for the late Queen, Sir G. Birdwood writes:—It is not the Queen-Empress who is so much mourned as the good woman. It is this in all the mourning that touches the heart—that it is homage universally rendered to a good woman: and it is this which fills one with such strong hope for the future of the Empire and humanity. The Queen's reign is a story to all women, and her death has been made, by the acclamation of her glorious and sainted name by all mankind, the apotheosis of womanhood. It is a remarkable thing, that has strangely passed without remark, that when on Monday, the 4th February, the coffin was removed from Windsor to Frogmore, as it was being borne out of the Albert Memorial Chapel, a white dove flew out from some nook in the wall and hovered over the coffin, and presently was joined by its mate, when the two continued circling in the air over the coffin, until it was carried into the mausoleum where it is to rest for ever.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will leave Bombay by B. I. S. N. Co. Steamer at 5 p.m., on Wednesday on a tour in Kanara. His Excellence's departure will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 5 p.m. on the 20th instant to announce the departure of His Excellency.

WE understand that a company is to be floated in Bombay to be called the Caron Tanning and Manufacturing Co. Ld., having as its directors Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy. Visram, C.I.E., Mr. David Gostling, and Mr. N. Fatehally. It is the intention of the new company to introduce a new process of tanning discovered recently by which the time for tanning is so shortened that it can be done in about as many days as it formerly took months. The promoters of the company have satisfied themselves of the advantage of the new process, several experiments having been made in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Noel Paton and others by which it was found that hides could be tanned in less than 40 hours and skins in about five hours. It is interesting to note that the time occupied for tanning cow-hides by the Bombay tanners by the existing process is about three months. Everything points to the new company doing a flourishing business and we wish it the best of luck.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

MAJOR DUNLOP SMITH has rejoined the Punjab Commission, the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission having broken up.

THERE are still 12,000 persons in receipt of relief in India, showing a decrease of 3,000 only over the figures of last week.

THE cost of the railway from Peshawar to Jamrud, opened some weeks ago, was just over six lakhs. The line is 11·10 miles in length.

THE Maharaja of Bikanir has telegraphed to all the principal subjects in his State in Calcutta, hoping that they will subscribe to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 23rd February 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 428,767 maunds and Rs. 1,21,473 in the earnings.

MR. KURSONDAS CHHABILDAS LALOOBHOY, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed Third Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who has been appointed Second Presidency Magistrate vice Mr. W. Webb, who retires on pension from the 1st of April next.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 14.

Now that the Assam Labour Bill has at last been disposed of the Indian Mines Bill will shortly come up in Council. A few weeks ago it looked as if the last named measure would have been passed without much further opposition, the clauses, relating to the employment of women and children in Indian Mines having been effectually modified in Select Committee to meet the principal objections made to them by the Bengal Mining Companies. With the publication of the report, however, further objections have been raised. The minutes of dissent appended to the document by Sir Allan Arthur and Mr. Ashton draw attention to the difficulties connected with endeavouring to bring the regulation of all the different mining industries of a vast continent like India within the four corners of a single measure. Opposition elsewhere is growing to the extent of the powers the Bill gives to local administrations to make rules. It is true that these rules will be framed by Boards on which the mining industry will be represented; but this will be only a partial safeguard, in the case of any serious difference of opinion, since the official element will always be in the majority. The point is of especial importance in connection with the gold mining industry of Southern India, which, unlike the Bengal coal industry, has not been represented on the Select Committee on the measure, for although the Bill, now to be passed, applies only to British territory, it will, almost infallibly, be extended, sooner or later to Mysore. To the petroleum, coal, ruby, jade and gold mines of Burma, also to the gold mines of the Wynaad, it applies direct, yet few would venture to assert that none of the new provisions it introduces will operate otherwise than beneficially on these far separately and profoundly differing enterprises. The debate on the measure has been postponed to the last week in the session to allow as much time as practicable, before the Government breaks up, for consideration. It is impossible, however, to expect that the whole of those concerned can be even made acquainted with what the Select Committee have proposed, much less that they can formulate their objections and arrange for concerted protest, before the 22nd instant when the Bill, as now arranged, comes up to be passed.

The measure has been drafted so as to carry out the policy initiated from home, and at the same time to meet the suggestions made by the Williams Committee in India. The Williams Committee, however, which it was admirably informed on the subject of the requirements of the Bengal coal industry, can have known little or nothing, first hand, of gold mining anywhere, or of the conditions under which even coal is won in Native States. It is not surprising, therefore, that opposition should be anticipated or that the opinion should be growing that the passing of the measure might advantageously be postponed until another season. It is enough, for one cold weather, to have passed legislation which, for some time to come will have to be very carefully watched in its effect on the labour supply of the tea industry, without attempting, at the tail of the season, to push through another measure which must necessarily have a profound influence on the labour question, not of one, but of half a dozen widely diverseminding industries in India and Burma. Postponement, such as here suggested, would be no indication of weakness on the part of the Government of India. On the contrary it would be but reasonable caution in the view of the strong objections that exist to the passing of the measure, as it stands. Should this course be rejected it can only be hoped that means will be found to confine the operation of the Act, at least for some time to come, to the coal mining industry of Bengal. Its working could then be studied under favourable conditions and the advisability ascertained of extending it hereafter either in whole or part, elsewhere. In England the regulation of metalliferous mines is kept entirely distinct from that of coal mines. Separate Acts, for the two classes of industry, have been passed, and this arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to understand why the Government of India should desire to lump the whole matter into one Act in India, a country where the conditions are vastly more complex than at home.

The event of the past week here has been the debate on the Assam Labour Bill. The question of whether a cooly's pay should be eight annas more or eight annas less, in the month, is of course, an engrossing subject only to those immediately concerned. In Calcutta, however, where the headquarters of the tea industry are situated, as much as in Assam, the province of the tea planter, the matter is of very great practical importance. The feeling of relief, now that it has been decided to postpone for three years, the enhancement of the amount is accordingly great. Some bitterness has been produced by the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, who represented the case for enhancement. The attempt, however, since made, in certain quarters to use the matter to rouse dormant race jealousies has, I am glad to say, fallen altogether flat. It is generally recognised here, that the line eventually taken by the Council is as much to the interests of the cooly as to those of the planter, since the welfare of both is wrapped up in that of the tea industry, which is in no position, at present, to bear any additional burden whatever. The honours of the debates are with Mr. Buckingham, the planting member, whose well informed and temperate presentment of the case, as much as his untiring energy in organising opposition conduced most materially to the result. As regards the individual cases, brought to notice by Mr. cotton, in which coolies have been maltreated, the most searching investigation is invited. The local Government possesses ample powers for closing a garden where the management abuses its authority, and the planters have no desire to shield the occasional black sheep of their community from deserved punishment. Such cases, however, are admittedly rare.

Apart from the wages clauses, everyone is agreed in thinking that the measure will be beneficial to the industry. Planters as much as officials, are hopeful that it will prove efficient in putting a stop to the operation of the independent recruiter who has proved such a curse in the districts where the cooly has his home. Should these hopes be realised and recruitment, amongst their own people, by garden sardars in consequence replace the present system of middlemen, a great step will have been taken in the direction of the encouragement of unassisted emigration which would render a penal contract unnecessary.

A STRONG committee has been organised at Hyderabad (Deccan) with Mr. Mahomed Aziz, Mirza, B. A, as Secretary and a thousand copies of the Viceroy's Speech in Urdu are being distributed throughout the state. Copies can be had in Bengalee and Hindi on application to the Secretary at the Royal Exchange. A meeting of the Chiefs and leading men of Baluchistan was held a short time ago and a sum of close on Rs 10,000 was subscribed, of which the Honble Lieut. Col. C. E. Yate, A. G. G., contributed Rs. 1,000. Some other subscriptions recently recieved are, one lakh each from the Maharajah of Bikanir and the Maharani of Hatwa; half a lakh (preliminary) from the Maharao of Kotah; Rs. 1,500 from the Honble Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C. I. E., member of the Punjab council, Rs. 1,000 from Raja Girish Chundra Roy Sylhet; Rs. 500 from Geo Arbuthnot, Esqr, Madras, Rs. 100 from the Bishop of Madras and Rs. 120 from the Hon'ble the Revd. W. Miller, Madras Christian College. The District Committee of Mymensing has forwarded through the collector, a first instalment of Rs. 210 and the staff of the Custom House Calcutta have contributed Rs. 146. A fifth list will appear in a few days and the Committee hope to be able to include the collection received by the Sangita Somaj in the different wards of the City as well as the result of the canvass among the Marwaris, which has been undertaken by members of that community.

MAY we all live as long and remain as cheerful as the lady who writes to "The Globe" on the subject of "aged authors." She says: "It may be of future interest to know that I was 66 when my book on 'Snakes' was published, after more than 10 years' close study of the subject." But this is not all; for she goes on: "In my 82nd year I sent my last contribution to 'The Globe, January 31, 1899—though not my last, I hope. We hope so too.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH. 17.

Krustzinger's Commando is still active in the southern part of Cape Colony.

MARCH 18.

De Wets Commando has been broken up at Senekal.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A *Times'* Peking telegram says that the Chinese Officials state that Russia has abandoned her claims to exclusive rights in Mongolia and Turkestan and consents to modify the stringency of her control over the civil administration in Manchuria.

This is the first check to Russian diplomacy since the withdrawal of British ships from Port Arthur.

SERIOUS AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

The state of social unrest is increasing in Russia.

The workmen on strike have joined the students at Moscow where barricades have been erected and the windows of the house of the Grand Duke Sergius have been smashed.

The Cossacks intervened and many of the rioters were wounded.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Moscow, Khieff, Kharkoff and Odessa.

It is stated that Count Tolstoi whose excommunication has increased his popularity is actively participating in the movement.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m., to-day.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. SMITH TO MATHERAN.

POONA, MARCH 18,

Surgeon-Captain Smith, Assistant Civil Sergeon Sassoon Hospital, left Poona this afternoon for Matheran as Superintendent in place of Doctor Collie, whose time expires on the 19th instant. Captain Smith was only here for a few months and became very popular with the people he came in contact with. He was also very kind to the poor before departing. The students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School gathered round with other officials and garlanded him. The people of Matheran will rejoice to learn of the appointment of Doctor Smith.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Mahomedan Educational Conference opened at Surat yesterday.

Delegates from Bombay, Aligarh, Ajmere, Yeola, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Palanpore, Poona, Nasik, Nadiad, Dharampur, Bansda, Bulsar, Broach, Cambay, Ankleshwar and Baroda were present. Besides Mr. Giles there were also present Mr. Moscardi, District Judge of Surat, Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, Mr. Wright, Educational Inspector, and Mr. Jervis. The Conference was held in Sayed Wada, the residence of Nawab Mir Zulfikarali.

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, the organizer of the Conference, explained the aims and objects of the Conference, and proposed that the Hon. Mr. E Giles, Director of Public Instruction, do take the chair. The proposal was seconded by Syed Zan Saheb El Edroos, and supported by the Nawab of Bela, Mr. Gulam Mahomed of Rajkote, and Moulvie Abdul Kadur Baakza. Mr. Nassrullah Khan, in his address, dwelt upon the educational needs of the Mahomedan community, and suggested remedies for effecting reforms.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, was proposed by Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, and was seconded by Syed Zan Saheb L Edroos and supported by the Nawab of Bela and others, for having accorded the Conference their kind patronage.

The subjects for discussion were, that in every town and city of the Bombay Presidency influential and well-to-do Mahomedans should co-operate with the various Anjumans to persuade all classes of the community to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded to them at the schools maintained by Government and private individuals. That no means should be neglected to encourage and enable Mahomedan boys to receive secondary and higher education in English schools and colleges. That young men should be encouraged to study and take to the legal, medical, engineering and other professions. That technical education should be encouraged by all possible means amongst the Mahomedans.

Mr. Giles, the president, in his inaugural address, traced the history of Mahomedan education in India from the year 1782, when a special Madrassa was established at Calcutta for the benefit of the Mahomedan community by the Governor-General. He also dwelt specially on the progress of Mahomedan education in the Bombay Presidency, which he considered unsatisfactory. He was of opinion that the fault lay with the community itself which was backward in encouraging higher education among their youths. Mahomedan children commenced their secular education three or four years later than Hindu or Parsee children, which put them to a great disadvantage in a fair and equal competition. He advised the establishment of Committees in various Mahomedan centres for the purpose of picking out intelligent Mahomedan children and assisting them to procure higher education. He also advised them to give children secular education side by side with religious instruction. Several speeches were delivered in English and Urdu by delegates.

LOOTING THE MAHABLESHWAR MAIL TONGA.

THE dacoity committed on the mail tonga while travelling from Wather to Mahableshwar on the night of the 9th instant has been traced to a gang of eight Ramoshies, six from Solpa, a village in the Phalton state, one from Vardhangad and one from Tadawala, Koregaum Taluka, Satara District. The property lost is reported to be three watches of the value of 45, 25, and 20 Rupees; a parcel of clothes belonging to a European lady. The police started their inquiries on the 10th instant. Seven of the men made a clean breast of the whole affair before Mr. Campbell, 2nd class magistrate of Koregaum Taluka. All the lost property is recovered, and there remains only one more arrest to be made and the accused placed before the committing magistrate.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT TO POINT MEETING.

VISITORS are requested to make their own arrangements for conveyance from Andheri Station to the meeting as only a limited number of gharries will be available.

The meeting will be held opposite Chakala Lane, about a mile up the Andheri-Vehar Road.

A special train will leave Colaba at 3-3 p. m, calling at

Church Gate 3-10 p. m.
Grant Road 3-18 p. m.
Bandra 3-35 p. m.
Arriving at Andheri 3-45

and the return special will leave Andheri at 7-15. Arriving at Grant Road at 7-46 p. m.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The business at next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will comprise the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Christians Succession Duties Bill and also the presentation of the Budget.

POSTINGS TO DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Regarding the postings to District Commands recently announced:—Colonel Pearson officiates in Deesa, vice General Black. Colonel Proudfoot officiates in the Bundelkhand, vice Penton, and Colonel Riddell officiates vice Brigadier-General Ventris.

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA AND LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Queen Alexandria has become a Patron of the Lady Dufferin Fund and has asked Lady Curzon to keep her informed of its progress.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The Opium Revenue to date is eighty three lakhs better than the estimate.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

The Mahsud-Waziris have to date paid Rs. 38,400 towards their fine.

FAREWELL TO GENERALS COLLEN AND MAITLAND.

A farewell dinner to Sir Edwin Collen and General Maitland takes place here to-morrow night.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Watson, 2nd Central India Horse is appointed a special service officer in China.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Macdonald, I.M.S., is granted 21 months leave home.

Colonel Francis has two years' extension of Command of the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

COLONEL J. R. HOBDAY, Deputy-Surveyor-General, is granted six months' leave, Major Longe officiating for him, and Major Hodson acting as Assistant Surveyor-General.

A SHORTENED modified Lee-Enfield rifle is now going to be issued at home for trial, which, it is hoped, will be equally suitable for cavalry and infantry. One thousand of these rifles will be tried under severe conditions.

THE estimated expenditure on the China Expeditionary Force up to March 31st is £2,454,000, and the recurring expenditure thereafter is calculated at £47,000 monthly. These charges are mostly borne by the Home Government.

As regards the three new Howitzer Batteries for India, the Secretary of State has promised that two shall be supplied during the coming financial year. It is expected that four mountain batteries will be equipped with the 10 pounder breech-loading guns by next cold weather.

THE following appointments have been made:—Colonel Proudfoot, Officiating in Command, Nasirabad District, is transferred in a similar capacity to Bandelkhand District. Colonel Riddell, A. A.-G., Bombay District, and Colonel Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in command of 2nd class districts. Captain Lloyd, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as Staff Captain for Mobilisation at Army Headquarters, vice Nicholson, appointed D. A. Q.-M.-G., Bengal.

Two howitzer batteries have been definitely promised to India before the end of the year.

COLONEL WINGATE remains on special duty in connection with the enquiry into the system of keeping Commissariat accounts until the 30th April next.

Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, having been nominated by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay to officiate in command of the Bombay District, "vice" Brigadier General F. Ventris, nominated to officiate in Command of the Poona District, took over Command of the Bombay District on the 9th instant.

Lieutenant.Colonel H. M. Sinclair, R E., having been nominated to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, "vice" Colonel W. H Riddell, nominated to officiate as Commanding Bombay District, will on arrival from England, take over his officiating appointment. In connection with the above officiating appointments, the following stopgap orders are issued:—Captain S. M. Edwardes D.S.O., Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, from 9th March, and pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M Sinclair R. E. Captain J. V. Taylor, Welsh Regiment, attached to the District Staff Office, Bombay, performing Trooping duties, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, "vice" Captain S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General. Bombay District, from the 9th March.

The Detachments of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers for Jask and Charbba Strength: 1 Native Officer, 50 Rank and File, 1 public and 1 private follower, and 1 Native Officer, 48 Rank and File, 2 public and 1 private follower, respectively will embark on board the British India steamer Amra, at Cutch Mandvie, on the 21st inst., proceeding according to the following programme:—Arrive at Karachi on 22nd March, leave Karachi on the 24th; arrive Charbbar on the 26th, and arrive Jask, on the 28th March. Jamadar Sahib Din, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, detailed for duty with one of the Detachments, will proceed to Cutch Mandvie by the above steamer and join the Detachment on board. The relieved Detachments from Jask and Charbhar (Strength from Jask.—1 Native Officer, 40 Rank and File, 2 public and one private follower; from Charbhar—1 Native Officer, 48 Rank and File, 2 public and 1 private follower; will be brought back to Bhuj on relief as per following programme:—Leave Jask on 5th April, leave Charbhar 7th Arrive Karachi 9th leave Karachi 13th April, and arrive Cutch Mandvie, 14th April.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 16.

ON Friday a large and representative meeting of the leading gentlemen of the province was held in the District Board Hall, Amraoti, under the presidency o the Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Crawford, in connection with the Victoria Memorial Fund. Besides the Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, some of the Deputy Commissioners and many other European gentlemen, there were present Mr. A. D. Chinoy, Provincial Superintendent of Census, Rao Bahadur Bandhuji Janardan, Civil Judge, Rao Bahadur Mansukhrai, District Forest Officer, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and Messrs. Khaparde, Mahajani, Sate Ganesh Bapuji, etc.

The Commissioner opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the meeting in appropriate terms and read the letter he had received from the Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy concerning the subject. The speech was translated into Marathi by Rao Bahadur Bandhuji. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and Messrs. Khaparde, Mahajani, Deo, and Abdul Kadar made short speeches eulogising the innumerable good qualities of head and heart of our late beloved and revered sovereign, Queen Victoria. A provincial committee was formed and it was resolved to apply the fund that will be locally collected towards the establishment of a technical institution at Amraoti and to send the surplus to the Calcutta Central Fund. The work of collecting subscriptions in their own districts has been entrusted to the several Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner took this opportunity of awarding certificates of honour to those gentlemen of Berar who had distinguished themselves during the late famine by the excellent services they rendered to the British Government.

After the customary vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

THE appropriation report on the accounts of 1899-1900 shows that the net result was a surplus of 416 lakhs, or nearly 23 lakhs more than was anticipated in the Budget.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA.

MAJOR YATES' SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

LAST evening Major Yate read a most interesting paper on ambulance work in India. He remarked that the necessity for an ambulance organisation for India had long impressed, and when he was in England last year, he thought the moment was an opportune one for advocating this opinion. The St. John Ambulance Association, backed by all the resources and influence of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was working night and day to help our forces in South Africa. The idea naturally suggested itself to help this work and at the same time advance his own special aim by lecturing on the most interesting and romantic history of the Knights Hospitallers and on the claim of India, and Her Majesty's millions of subjects there, to participate in the boon of a good ambulance system. As a member of the Central Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, in July and August last he submitted to that Committee his suggestions for extending the sphere of the Association's work to India. They were favourably received, and before the end of the year he was appointed, under high authority, Honorary Organising Commissioner for India. With the sanction of the Government of India, he trusted for a year or two to be able to carry on the duties of that appointment..

Major Yate referred to the great help the Indian Princes had rendered to the Empire by the establishment of the Imperial Transport Service Corps, and as great good could be done if the Native Princes of India—and not only the Princes, but the wealthy gentry and philanthropic and enlightened associations and communities, were to start Ambulance transport corps. He did not hesitate to say that their efforts will be warmly greeted by the Government of India, and no less so by the St. John Ambulance Association. The formation of Native Volunteer ambulance corps should be encouraged, and nowhere better than in Calcutta and all the other great cities of the Indian Empire. The work of the St. John Ambulance Association has, as a matter of fact, been going on in a disjointed manner in all parts of India during the last twenty years.

Such work, however, unsystematised, uncentralised, loses half and more than half its value—especially in India, where the European residents at least are incessantly on the move. Of the hundreds and thousands of men and women who have attended in India classes of instruction, and gained the St. John Ambulance Association certificate or medallion, none have ever been formed into Ambulance and Nursing Divisions. The practical ends for which the instruction has been given have up to date been lost. Given a proper central control, this will no longer be. Each unit of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade is self-supporting, and subject to an annual inspection and an annual report to St. John's Gate, is left to manage itself unless the existence of mismanagement transpires. The same system will be followed in India. Men and women trained in first-aid and nursing will, instead of being as heretofore lost to sight, be invited to enrol themselves in one of the Ambulance or Nursing Divisions of the Brigade in India. A transfer of station will involve a transfer of division, which can be easily arranged through the Provincial Head-centres.

SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

He hoped to include within the sphere of his work the Railways and Police, the Volunteers, mining, manufacturing and industrial centres, Municipalities, civil stations and military cantonments, medical missions and dispensaries, philanthropic associations of all creeds and races, the Marine Services, Universities, Colleges and Schools, and last but not least the States of Native Princes and, if permitted, the Imperial Service Troops. Very probably the St. John Ambulance Association classes will also be found at times, especially in hill stations, useful for British troops. Rational and healthy occupation and instruction is the best thing for the British soldier, and it is no less so for the Native. After explaining the examination classes Major Yate went on to say that it must be borne in mind that the St. John Ambulance Association courses of instruction can be carried out very inexpensively with a few copies of the Manual and a triangular bandage for each person, stretchers and diagrams can generally be borrowed. It is intended to form very shortly a Depot of St. John's Ambulance Stores at Bombay. The financial principle of the St. John's Ambulance Association is that every unit, *i.e.*, each Centre of the Association and each Division of the Brigade should be self supporting. Still, sooner or later, a Central Fund will have to be formed. My organisation, in a nutshell, consists of headquarters at Simla, Provincial headquarters at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad, Quetta, etc., and local Centres and Divisions in all parts of India. Each Native State, each Railway, each Corps of Volunteers and of Police, each Municipality, College, School, Association, or industrial establishment which consents to adopt the system of the St. John Ambulance Association will be at liberty to carry out that system in the manner best suited to its own disciplinary arrangements, and will be expected to find its own funds.

He said the movement would require funds, and he hoped when hard times and urgent calls are things of the past India would give the money required. He referred to the liberal support given to the St. John Ambulance Association by the late Queen-Empress and to the fact that the king of England is Grand-Prior of the order and President of the Association. He was glad to know that the scheme had the approval both of the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces and of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. We are bound to have the Medical Services with us, and indeed we need the help, if possible, of every medical practitioner, lady or gentleman, European or native,. He expressed his special hope that the lady-doctors in India, European and Native, will start private instructions on the St. John Ambulance Association system among those native ladies who do not wish to attend classes in public. He had hitherto met with invariable sympathy and help from members of the Medical faculty. His past experience, therefore, encouraged him to hope for the same co-operation in the future. The sinews of war are after all not money alone, but the willingness of men and women to work for their own self-improvement and for the good of their fellow-creatures.

THE THUGI OUTRAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 11.

THE Thugs, who are now being tried for various murderous outrages committed in the Deccan, have pleaded guilty to three cases, and it is expected the others will be withdrawn.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE SURAT TELEGRAPH MASTER.

CONVICTION QUASHED ON APPEAL.

THE appeal filed by Mr. M. A. Solon, the Telegraph Master of the Government Telegraph Office at Surat, against the conviction and sentence passed on him by the City Magistrate of Surat, came on before Mr. Moscardi, the Sessions Judge on Friday last.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Gandhi, argued the appeal on behalf of the appellant, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The appellant was charged under the Indian Telegraph Act, with having altered certain messages received by him at the Surat Telegraph Office. The messages were addressed to some of the Suttawallas of Surat by their agents at Calcutta. The magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had paid the fine.

After hearing the arguments of counsel for the appellant and of the Government Pleader, the Sessions Judge found the accused not guilty and set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be repaid to the Appellant.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING NOTES.

THE KING'S RACEHORSES.

AMERICAN YACHT CUP

LONDON, MARCH 1.

AFTER a winter which for number and variety of changes has not often been equalled, we have suddenly fallen upon seasonable spring weather. By this time the frost everywhere has thawed out of the ground, and it is possible for hounds to own a line and for mounted men to follow them with some hope of a successful issue to the chase. The committee of the Ledbury Hunt are still open to consider an offer from anyone who might wish to take over the country. It was thought that Mr. Gordon Canning might again officiate as master, but it seems that his offer only referred to the northern division, and the committee are not prepared to divide the country. Mr. C. B. E. Wright has severed his connection with the Fitzwilliam Hunt. It has been wrongly stated that he was joint master with Mr. G. C. Fitzwilliam; Mr. Wright merely assisted with advice and acted as amateur huntsman. For many years Mr. Fitzwilliam has carried on the hunt at his own expense, and the hounds are his property. The treacherous state of the going may have been responsible for some tumbles lately, but barbed wire has occasioned at least one bad fall. During a run with the Western Harriers Mr. Heath came to grief at wire and had the misfortune to fracture his wrist. Mr. Richard Fort, the popular master of the Meynell Foxhounds, has met with a nasty accident. In jumping a fence he failed to notice the overhanging bough of a tree; it struck him on the head, knocking him out of the saddle and causing slight concussion of the brain. A contemporary mentions a report that Mr. E. Cazenove, a well known follower of the Pytchley Hounds, has been offered and has accepted the mastership of the Woodland Pytchley. That well-bred hounds will follow where a hunted fox shows the way, or try their hardest to do so, may be taken for granted, and sometimes their keenness brings them to grief. The Cattistock Hounds were in full cry after a fox which headed for the cliffs at Burton Bradstock, near Bridport. On gaining the brink the plucky beast, hard pressed by the pack, leaped over, and was instantly followed by to of the hounds. Fortunately men were at hand to whip off the remainder, or the consequences might have been very serious. Although the cliff was about 70ft. high, the hounds escaped without serious injury, but the unlucky fox was badly hurt; it succeeded, however, in reaching the sea, and ultimately effected its escape. The hunting community in Warwickshire has sustained a serious loss through the death of Mr. Francis Phillips, of Ashleigh House, Coventry, Master of the Willenhall Harriers. A thorough sportsman and much liked in the neighbourhood, he had kept up the harriers for ten years entirely at his own expense. It is probable that the pack will pass into the hands of Mrs. Cheape, better known as "The Squire."

The necessity to be ever on the alert to check the insidious encroachments of wire has often been urged in these articles, and it is satisfactory to find that the fact is thoroughly realised by the Master of the Atherstone and the majority of landowners in that country. Mr. Gerald Hardy goes to the fountain-head by approaching the landlords. If they will, they have the power to prevent the use of wire, or at least to place its employment under such restrictions as will safeguard hunting interests. No one who has knowledge of the subject blames the farmers for putting up wire. They use it because it is cheap, durable and efficacious, but it has certain inherent disadvantages, apart from its injurious effect on hunting, and if farmers can find their interest in dispensing with wire the vast majority are willing to do so. The appeal of the masten of the Atherstone takes the form of a circular to proprietors upon whose land wire is still employed, and is signed by a number of landowners who have done their utmost to combat the wire trouble without causing hardship or injury to their tenants. Those who are interested in the subject will find full particulars in the current number of "Land and Water."

Somerby was the Cottesmore fixture on Saturday and the open weather caused the attendance to be unusually large. It included, riding or on wheels, the Master and Mrs. Evan Hambury, the Duchess of Newcastle Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Duke of Roxburghe, Prince Demidoff, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Harrington, Hon Lancelot and Mrs. Lowther, Lord Manners, Mr. Frank Mildmay, Mrs. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and many others. After several coverts had been drawn without success, the neeful object of pursuit was discovered at Little Dalby, and being laid on to a holloa, hounds started on good terms. The first part of the run took the from of a big circle round by Leesthorpe and Cold Overton Fishponds, back to the starting-point. It was an excellent line of country, as those who have ridden it will be aware, and the pace was fairly good. Leaving Little Dalby, the chase swept on to the Punch Bowl, and here the pack raced their quarry in view and nearly succeeded in rolling him over. However, he escaped, though only for the time. Slower hunting followed, and after working out a twisting line with praiseworthy perseverance hounds marked their fox to ground near Sir Francis Burdett's covert. This was a capital hunting run, and lasted for nearly three hours. On Friday Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds met at Aldersey, and a large and representative field included the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Finding at the Beechins, hounds ran past Coddington at top speed, then bore round as though their fox were pointing for Hollywell covert. However, he crossed the railway and held on towards Duchington Wood, in which neighbourhood he managed to evade further pursuit. Another good run was enjoyed later in the day.

It is now quite probable, says "Truth," that the King will cease to be an owner of racehorses. Nothing is yet fixed, nor is likely to be definitely settled for some time to come; but the chances are that the King will decide to give up racing, being stimulated in the direction of withdrawal from the turf by a variety of reasons, both public and private. The lease of the King's present stud of racehorses would in that case be probably continued by the Duke of Devonshire, with the exception of Diamond Jubilee, who will go to the stud next year. In any case the Sandringham breeding stud will be carried on, and it is very likely to be increased by the purchase of several additional brood mares, and if the King gives up racing on his own account there will an annual sale of the Royal yearlings at Newmarket every summer. It would be a good thing to revive the Hampton Court stud, for I suppose the Royal paddocks are still availabe, and they would afford much more ample accommodation than can be obtained at Sandringhan, without building and other analogous operations.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Birds, held this year upon a smaller scale than usual, took place at the rooms of the Zoological Society in Hanover Square, under the presidency of Mr. Montagu Sharpe. There has been no falling off in the success of the Society's operations. The associate roll is longer by nearly 300 names than was the case last year, and the finances show steady progress, although the report mentions the need of further funds for more extended work. The Society has been taking a keen interest in the preservation of the great skua, which has its home in the Shetlands. The sale of several eggs of this rare bird having been advertised by a wellknown London auctioneer, the Society was able to prevent it, and to institute watchers to frustrate any further depredation of the kind. It appears, by the way, that the greatest enemies of the gull tribe in the Shetlands are fishermen from the north coast of France, who use skuas as decoys, although instances have occurred of the liberation of the captured birds by Shetlanders. The Chairman, on whose motion the report was adopted deplored the loss of bird-life in the forests of America owing to indiscriminate shooting, which had attained such a pitch that legislation of the most uncompromising character had been passed to prevent it. The Rev. Hubert Astley, who spoke strongly in favour of the naturalisation of birds in the country, was able to adduce his own success in making a home in his own grounds in Berkshire for Virginian nightingales and blue robins. More than one speaker dwelt upon the desirability of interesting school children in the preservation of birds by instructing them in the habits of the feathered inhabitants of the countryside. The Society, having approached General Baden-Powell on the subject of the use of jays' wings in the headdress of the South African Constabulary, has recently received an assurance from that officer that the feathers in the hat will not be jays' wings, but chicken wings dyed.

Negotiations have been proceeding between Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club on the former's request for modifications of the conditions of the challenge on three points. Sir Thomas, in the first place, asked for a flying start instead of the method of timing each boat separately as it crossed the line. His second request was in the nature of a proviso. It is possible that the challenge in crossing the Atlantic may meet with rough weather, and Sir Thomas Lipton desired a three weeks' extension, should that time be necessary to get the yacht into a fit state for racing. Thirdly, the owner of the challenger asked that the boats might be measured in the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry dock instead of the Terie Basin, where the water is rather rough. Sir Thomas has now received the decision of the New York Yacht Club on the points raised. The club cannot see their way to grant a flying start preferring to adhere to the old custom of time starts, but a slight modification has nevertheless been made in this connection. Under the old system a yacht might cross the line a second time if it had made a bad start on the first occasion provided it did so within two minutes after the gun was fired. It has now been decided that the line must be crossed only once. The club on the second point have granted an extension of the time for the first race from August 20 to August 27. As to the place for the measurement of the yachts, it is pointed out that the New York Yacht Club has no control over the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is Government property, and the club could not, therefore, grant Sir Thomas's request in the matter. The club, however, promised to do its utmost to secure the desired accommodation. Sir Thomas Lipton says, with referance to the decision of the New York Yacht Club, "I am sorry that the club has not granted my request for a flying start, which is a general custom in this country, and in most of the races in America, but I do not complain or grumble. The conditions as they stand now are practically the same as they were for the last races. I am no worse off now than then, and I shall do my best to win the Cup."

A cluster of "representative" matches under both codes was in Saturday's programme. Two internationals were played in Scotland. An Ireland eleven visited Glasgow, and was defeated by " goals to nil. Such is the poverty of Association football across St. George's Channel. A Rugby Union fifteen vitited Edinburgh, and here the fight was more equal although in the end Scotland made a good victory. For this they were indebted to the success of those three-quarter back tactics with which they surprised Wales a few weeks ago, but the game was not by any means a brilliant one, a good start quickly degenerating to a level of mediocrity. Accidents marred the progress of the second half, Magee having to retire altogether, and Duncan, the Scotland full back, getting a fall which incapacitated him for ten minutes. The Scotland forwards were well beaten in dribbling and in combination, and the Ireland pack is acknowledged to be one of the strongest turned out in recent years. The whole side played an uphill game in the pluckiest fashion. Although Scotland may be regarded as fortunate in their victory of Saturday, there is little hope that England will avert a football Bannockburn on March 9. The match will be played at Blackheath, and the team chosen on Saturday night after the North vs. South match at West Hartlepool does not inspire much confidence. The North fifteen played much the stronger game, but only gets a bare majority of notherners in the international team. Cheshire, Durham, and Northumberland are well represented. Yorkshire and the Midlands are left out in the cold. The necessity for experiments on the one hand and for the retention of old internationals who are not endowed with evergreen merits on the other is a plain admission of the nakedness of the land. And yet the English Rugby Union is quite content with its old policy of drift. The Union has a good balance at its bankers', and even continues to accumulate wealth, but it takes no heed of the rapid decay of all real vitality in the game which it is supposed to foster. It should be noted that the English Rugby Union has decided to extend the present season till April 30.

During the past week several gentlemen connected closey with Southern League clubs have discussed the proposal that they should throw in their lot with the League and become a Southern Division there of. One gentleman put the case in a nutshell. "We have offered to us the transfer systems which we do not mind so very much as long as it is not made retrospective though, of course, we would rather be without it, But, on the other hand, where are we to get our matches? Chatham have gone and others must follow."

This how ever, is not the worst of it. Towards the end of the season it is not infrequent for us to be told by a visiting club that they cannot come unless we sent money for their expenses. Again, look at some of our Southern League teams. They are no draw at all. It is entirely a matter of business, and with a sum approaching three figures a week to find, it behoves us to do the best we can to make both ends meet." This opinion has been endorsed from other directions, and, it seems to me, represents the real feeling in the South just now. If the League officials will meet the Southerners in a liberal spirit there ought to be no difficulty in arranging a modus operandi which will satisfy all parties, Matters are getting in a parlous bad state here just now."

MEMS. ON A MEMORIAL.

WE have all been hearing lately of a fabric tall
and stately,
A building to be builded in Bengal,
The pride of all Calcutta, from the roof-tree to the
shutter,
The contemplated Great Memorial Hall.

Not exactly a museum, as in Europe you may see
'em,
Not a cross of Madame Tussaud's with the Taj,
But a National Collection, rousing rapture and
reflection,
And in all its aspects very fine and large.

There'll be manuscripts in Persian (with may be
an English version).
And palm-leaf Pali books will find a place,
And from classic Sanskrit pages we shall pass by
easy stages
To the judgment in the Noakhali case.

In this comprehensive palace you may see what
sort of galleys
Brought the Portuguese some centuries ago,
And trace the slow transition to the very last addition
To the fleet of what we call the P. and O.

And the Men that Made the Nation will receive
commemoration
On painted canvas or in marble bust:
From McD—n—ll to Rama, from Manu to
P—w—r P—lm—r
Not one will be omitted, let us trust.

All the virtue, all the talent, all that's great and good
and gallant,
Will be found within our fair Memorial Hall;
Hindu with Moslem blending, and the panorama
ending
With the most superior person of them all.

With such glories to beguile us, we can surely reconcile us
To the doleful places where our lives are cast,
And forget the Indian Present, which is mostly far
from pleasant,
In ecstatic rumination on the Past.

Boom the project and ensue it, all the world will
come to view it—
But suppose, for half a moment, that they don't?
'Twill indeed be melancholy if they dub it Someone's Folly,
And we would'nt like to wager that they won't.

A.—in the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

THE ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR.

The silver casket to contain the address which is to be sent to His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII was placed on the table for the inspection of the members of the Corporation. It has been made by Messrs Barton, Son and Company of Bangalore. It is worth about Rs. 1,000, and is entirely done in Indian floral work. The Royal coat of arms appears at the top, and the Bombay Municipal coat of arms appear at the foot of the casket. The lining of the casket is purple in colour. The casket bears the following inscription: The humble and loyal adddress of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India on the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria.

MALPRACTICE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the motion by Mr. M. B. Bharbaya that the letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, regarding the amendment of certain sections of the Municipal Act pertaining to election, be recorded.

After obtaining priority, Mr. K. N. Wadia moved, as a rider to the proposition, that the Comissioner be requested to make suggestions for the amendment of the Municipal Act, to prevent malpractices and frauds at Ward elections in future.

Mr. Mulji accepted the rider.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that the chief complaint brought to light in Municipal elections was in regard a personation. These offences could be checked if those who committed such personations, were liable to be punished. There were complaints of personation also in connection with the recent election of Councillors by the Justices of the Peace.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji: Question.

Mr. Kabraji: I declare it on the authority of a worthy member of this Corporation. The member has also shown his willingness to undertake to prove it, if it be found necessary.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he was very sorry that the Chairman of the Standing Committee had accepted the rider. He (Mr. Mehta) thought that in view of the action which the Corporation had taken on a former occasion with regard to letters from Dr. Sukhia, the two matters now before the Corporation should be considered separately. He asked the Corporation not to mix up Dr. Sukhia's letter and the matter with reference to the amendment of the Municipal Act, as the latter stood on a different footing from the former. Dr. Sukhia wanted to show by his present letter that the Corporation was wrong in throwing away his letters on former occasions, They had a very good reason for throwing away his letters. On the former occasion Dr. Sukhia made aspersions of a very libellous character against members of this Corporation, as well as against Municipal officers and executive officers of very high standing, though as Dr. Sukhia himself said he had not a particle of evidence to support them. For this reason Dr. Sukhia's previous letters were not recorded. With regard to the subject of malpractices in Ward elections, the proper body who ought to move in the matter were the ratepayers of the city. The ratepayers were the persons directly and immediately concerned in securing purity of election. The next body who ought to take steps was the Government. Mr. Mehta, in conclusion, moved, as an amendment, that the letter of Dr. Sukhia be recorded,

Mr. Hormusji Vakil: It may be that Dr. Sukhia's statements were not palatable to Mr. Mehta on a former occasion.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Hormusjee sould not misrepresent me, I did not say that Dr. Sukhia was unpalatable to me on former occasions, but to the Corporation.

Mr. Hormusji, continuing, said that at present there was nothing in Dr. Sukhia's letter which could be objected to, Mr. Mehta said that it was the duty of ratepayers to take steps for the purpose of avoiding malpractices in Ward elections. Dr. Sukhia had, as a ratepayer, sent the letter to the Corporation, and Mr. Hormusjee failed to see why the Corporation should not take up the matter.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha was of opinion that Mr. Mehta was perfectly right in saying that no further notice of Dr. Sukhia's letter should be taken, except recording the same.

Mr. Khote moved, as an amendment, that the first part of Mr. Mulji's proposition with reference to the letter of Dr. Sukhia, be deleted.

Mr. Kabraji observed that Mr Mehta seemed to be hard on Dr Sukhia for his previous conduct. In his present letter Dr. Sukhia had avoided giving offence to anyone.

Mr. Mehta: He has referred to all his previous letters.

Mr Kabraji: If Dr. Sukhia once acted offensively to the Corporation—

Mr Jafarbhoy Rahimtulla rose to a point of order. He said that as the amendment did not introduce any fresh matter Mr Kabraji could not speak on the amendment because he had once spoken on the subject. Mr. M. B. Bharbaya withdrew the original proposition and the amendment to record the letter was carried.

THE TANSA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr M B Bharbaya moved that sanction be given to a grant of Rs 12,000 from Surplus Cash balances to meet the estimated cost of substituting an iron pipe for the masonry duct for Tansa Water, near Bhandup, which had given way. The work, he said, had been done and a full supply of water from Tansa was now being received.

Mr Lund, in seconding the motion, said the Engineer's Department should be congratulated on the prompt and efficient way in which they dealt with the matter,

THE PURCHASE OF LAND

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Bharbaya sanction was given to the purchase from Messrs. Anandji Damji and Bhowan Poonja of a plot of ground near Matunga, admeasuring about 463 square yards, and to the cost estimated at Rs. 463 being defrayed by an advance from surplus balances, pending subsequent adjustment against loan or any other funds as may hereafter be finally decided by the Corporation with regard to the total expenditure in connection with the construction of the road referred to in Corporation Resolution above referred to.

EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.

Sanction was given to a grant of Rs. 1,225, from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of maintaining for five months from the 1st February of an extra Clerk in the Chief Accountant's office and of an extra establishment in the Revenue and Refund Audit Office.

A DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICER'S LEAVE PAY.

Mr. M. B. Bharbaya moved, in accordance with a recommendation of the Standing Committee, that sanction be given, under clause (ii) (b) of para. 1 of the Supplemental Leave Regulations, confirmed by Corporation Resolution No. 1885, dated the 12th June 1899, to full pay instead of half-pay being granted to Mr. K. B. Shroff, Acting Divisional Health Officer, No. 2 Division, for four mouths out of the six months for which he has been granted leave on medical certificate." Mr. Shroff, he said, had done plague duty for a very long time and had done excellent service. His health had broken down in consequence of his heavy work and the doctors certified that he should take leave for six months.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali said that on a former occasion this grant was refused to Dr. Godinho who had worked as hard as Dr. Shroff.

The motion was adopted.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BYE-LAW.

Mr. MacDonald moved the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Joint Schools Committee. The Committee recommended that the Joint Schools Committee shall for the purpose of School inspection divide the city into wards, alloting one ward to each member who should visit each School once in six months. They also recommended that Local Committees should be appointed.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion.

Rao Bahadur Dakji Kassinathji said the regulations proposed were the same as those that had been found to work well in the mofussil.

Mr. Mehta did not approve of the idea of splitting the city into wards and leaving the schools one ward to the inspection of one member of the Committee as he might come to be regarded as the master of the Schools.

Mr. MacDonald replied that at present the Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee seemed to be the master of the whole of the Schools.

The report was adopted.

THE CLEANING OF DRAINS.

Mr. Dinsha Bowanji Pestonji Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the total number of "serviceable drain carts in possession of the Municipality for cleaning the drains and sewers in the city. Are they sufficient for the prompt and efficient removal of the silt cleared out every day? (b) Were all the drains and sewers in the city cleaned during the last official year? Are there any drains or sewers that have not been cleaned out in the course of the last two years If not, the reason why? (2) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a quarterly report on the cleaning of the drains and sewers in the city, in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation, No. 6744, dated the 5th October 1896."

The motion was adopted.

THANKS TO PROFESSOR LUSTIG.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved:

'That the President be requested to convey to Professor Lustig and his Assistants, Drs. Galeotti and Polverine, the thanks of the Corporation for their highly valuable scientific labours carried on in the interests of suffering humanity in preparing and in experimenting with the curative plague serum known as Lustig's serum."

Lieut-Col Dimmock, in seconding the motion, said the Corporation were greatly indebted to these scientists for their desinterested labours. There is no doubt that in the interests of science as well as in the interests of suffering humanity they have exposed themselves to a great deal of work.—(hear, hear)—and they have also taken great pains and trouble in preparing this serum. The Corporation would certainly only be doing their duty if they returned their grateful thanks for their very efficient and long service in this matter. As regards the results of the system that was a matter they could not decide at present, but each year showed a decided improvement. They could not obtain a perfect result all at once but there was no doubt that the serum used by Lustig was more effective than the serum used by Professor Yersen; when he came he received a great ovation and people said the saviour of the city had come, but they were very much disappointed with the results. Since Professor Yersen's day the culture of the serum had advanced, there were now different methods of preparing the serum, the result of scientific investigation and experiment.

Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed said the thanks of the City were partly due to Mr. Mehta who had caused the Corporation to consent to the preparation of this serum being continued when they were inclined to stop it. From his last supply of the serum he (Dr Ismail) had obtained 42 to 45 per cent of recoveries. There was also Professor Gajjar's preparation which was fairly effective in some plague cases and he thought they would have to thank him also.

The motion was adopted.

THE BURSTING OF THE TANSA DUCT.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed the Commissioner was requested to report: what was the immediate cause of the burst in the Tansa Duct near Bhandoop; the section of the duct showed that the duct consisted of side walls, 3 feet 3 inches thick at the base, resting partly on walls below 2 feet thick and partly on dry rubble bedding being filled in between the two latter walls. The sole of the duct consists of common lime and concrete, 9 inches thick; was the construction according to the original design or was there any variation by the contractor? who was supervising the work on behalf of the Municipality during its construction? When did the Water Engineer or his Assistant visit the place to examine the duct last before the accident? Were there any indications in the form of leaks or dampness of the wall of the duct on that side to show that such accident was likely to happen?

NUISANCES.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Commissioner was requested to obtain a report on the cause or causes of the offensive smells which are noticed on foreshore along the Cumballa and Malabar Hill.

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

SUITS FOR MESNE PROFITS.

Mr. P. R. Dessi has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

I have the honor respectfully to request that you will be so good as to lay this letter before the Government of India for the favour of early consideration.

2. By clause (2) of Section 15 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887, jurisdiction is given to Courts of Small Causes to take cognizance of all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees, except such suits as are specified in the second schedule of the Act.

3. The only question to which I would respectfully solicit the attention of the Government of India is whether a suit for mesne profits of immoveable property which the person in wrongful possession of such property has received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, is one of the suits specified in clause 31 of the schedule.

4. In my humble opinion the question is not quite free from difficulty since a suit for mesne profits is not included in the clause by name nor is the latter part thereof, viz., "a suit for the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant"—explicit enough as it ought to have been, to include such a claim in the clause. This difficulty has been tenfold enhanced by the numerous decisions passed on this subject from time to time, by the different High Courts construing the clause according to their own notion and reasoning. Some say that such a suit is included in the latter part of the clause, and, therefore, it is not cognizable by the Court of Small Causes. Others maintain that it is cognizable by the Courts as it is not included in that clause.

5. To enable the Government of India to examine the cause of decisions passed on this subject by the different High Courts I beg leave to specify here the volumes and pages of the Reports containing the same.

DECISIONS PASSED BY THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

So far as I am aware the first case on this subject is that reported in 17 Cal. 707. It was a suit for damages for cutting and carrying away grass growing on the plaintiff's land. The defendant contended that such a suit was one "for the profits of immoveable property wrongfully received by the defendant" and was not, therefore, cognizable by the Small Cause Court. The learned judges held that the clause did not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts suits for damages for trespass and for the forcible appropriation of crops or the produce of lands; incidentally observing that a suit for mesne profits was not cognizable by such courts.

Following this decision and several previous cases on this subject it was held by the judges of the same court in 18 Calcutta, 316, that a suit for mesne profits of lands of which the plaintiff had been dispossessed was not cognizable by the Small Cause Courts as it fell under clause 31.

Again, this very question was fully considered by a Full Bench of the court, reviewing all previous decisions on the subject in 23 Calcutta 884. The majority of judges, including the Chief Justice, (5 against 2), held, overruling the decision in 18 Calcutta 316, that a suit for mesne profits was really a claim for damages, for trespass, and such a claim for damages did not fall under clause 31, which only applies to suits for an account of money which the defendant had wrongfully received and to which the plaintiff was entitled. On on the other hand, the minority, consisting of Ghose and Banerji, J. J., were of opinion that, though a suit for mesne profits was not necessarily a suit for accounts, yet in such suits accounts might have to be gone into and that, therefore, clause 31 was applicaable.

DECISIONS PASSED BY THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

In Damodar Gopal vs Chintamon, 17 Bombay 42, Sergeant, C. J., held that a claim for a share in the profits of an inam village would fall under clause 31 if the plaintiff had alleged in his plaint that the defendant had wrongfully received the profits. When there was no such allegation, the claim must be regarded as one for money had and received and that the suit did not fall under clause 31. In printed Judgments for 1895, 570, Farran, C. J., referred to the decision in 17 Bombay, 42 and observed approvingly, that the case suggested in that judgment was actually reproduced in 18 Calcutta 316, where it was held that a suit for profits brought by the plaintiff dispossessed by the defendant was not cognizable by the Courts of Small Causes as it was in substance a suit for mesne profits.

Again, in 25 Bombay 85, it was held fully approving of the decision in 18 Calcutta; 316, though it was expressly overruled by a majority of the learned judges of the Calcutta High Court, that a claim of the plaintiff for mesne profits, based on the allegation that he had been dispossessed by the defendant must be treated as one to which clause 31 applied.

DECISIONS PASSED BY THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

The earliest decisions passed on this subject by this Court are those reported in 2 Madras, 181, and 3 Madras 192, where it was held that a suit for damages for forcibly cutting and carrying away bamboos growing on lands belonging to the plaintiff was cognizable by Courts of Small Causes as such suits did not fall under clause 31. But those decisions did not decide specifically the question under consideration, but the principle enumerated therein was followed by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in 17 Calcutta, 707.

In 22 Madras 193 it was held that a suit for mesne profits was not excluded from the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts by Clause 31.

In 24 Madras 118 it was held, following the decision in 23 Calcutta 884, that a suit for mesne profits was not a suit for an account, but a suit for damages, and was not exempted from the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts under clause 31.

So far as I am aware no decision has yet been passed on this subject by the Allahabad High Court, but should this question ever come before that court it is very likely that the judges of that court will follow one of the foregoing decisions.

Such has been the course of decisions on the subject under consideration by the three High Courts in India. It is, indeed, very difficult to say which of these is correct, but it appears to me that the interests of the public require the Government of India to put the law once for all on a satisfactory footing for the purpose of preventing the judges from wasting their time and ingenuity in construing it according to their own notion. Perhaps the addition of an explanation to clause 31 of the Act to the following effect will be quite enough to set the matter at rest. Explanation.—A suit for mesne profits of immoveable property of which the plaintiff has been wrongfully dispossessed is not a suit for the profits of immoveable property within the meaning of the foregoing clause.

The Gold Medal offered by the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society for the best sample of Tea has been awarded for the exhibit of the Terramia Estate, Nilgiris.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

OILSEEDS

THE second general memorandum on the oilseeds Crop of the season 1900-1901 :—

In Northern India—that is, in the Panjab, the North—Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal—rapeseed and linseed have on the whole done sufficiently well to warrant the anticipation that they will yield a fairly good harvest over an area which in the aggregate does not seem to be smaller than the average. In the other provinces, however, the conditions are far from good. A reduced area was sown because seed was scarce and dear. Much land was diverted to the the sowing of food crops, and in places there was not in the soil the moisture needed to force germination. On the top of this concurrence of discouraging conditions followed a season which was the reverse of favourable for oilseeds generally. In these regions the yield will be greatly below the average.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below: In the Punjab the area under rapeseed is estimated at 667,300 acres, which is 118 per cent in excess of the area estimated last year and 24 per cent larger than the average. The increased sowings are due to the favourable winter rains.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the winter rains were unusually heavy. In the western and southern districts they generally benefited oilseeds; but in the eastern and submontane districts, where the soil was very moist at seed-time, the crops were somewhat injuriously affected. Fungoid disease has been reported from some districts, but only slight injury has been caused. The yield of rapeseed is estimated at from 85 to 90 per cent of the normal, but linseed has done rather better and a yield of 95 per cent. of the normal is expected.

In Bengal the monsoon rainfall was capricious and irregular, and the winter rains might have been better. In December they were deficient and badly distributed, and in January and February in excess of the requirements of some districts. On the whole, the season was not favourable for oilseeds, for there was an excess of rain in many tracts, while in others they suffered from drought. The normal area under oilseeds is estimated at 4,014,700 acres, but only 3,645,600 acres were brought under cultivation this year; the area sown last year was approximately 3,632,400 acres. It is anticipated that 90 per cent of a normal crop will be harvested.

In Assam the monsoon rains and floods having disappeared early in autumn, a larger area was placed under mustard than last year, but the reduction in area which followed the earthquake of 1897 has not been made up, and the area sown this year is much below the average. The crop suffered in most districts from the absence of rain during the period of growth, and it is expected that the yield will also be much below the average, though larger than that of last year. The estimated area is 126,300 acres and the yield 21,140 tons, which is slightly smaller than last year.

In the Central Provinces the season was fairly favourable in the north of the provinces, but quite the reverse in the important linseed growing tracts of Nagpur, Wardha, and Raipur. The absence of October showers was a serious drawback and the crop deteriorated as the weather continued abnormally hot throughout the autumn, while the winter months were singularly cloudy, conditions which are very adverse to linseed. There was also great difficulty in getting seed fit for sowing owing to the complete failure of last year's crop, and the seed sown in the Nagpur country failed to germinate, being apparently old. Therefore, but little linseed comparatively was sown. On its restricted area the crop suffered from continued cloudy weather which interfered with fructification and induced insects. Last year barely a third of the average area was sown, and this season the reports indicate but little recovery. For the province as a whole the yield is probably less than half the normal on an average little exceeding a third of the normal area. It is not likely that the crop exceeds 20 per cent. of the normal yield on the normal area.

In Bombay not half the average area under linseed was sown except in Khandesh, cultivation being considerably restricted elsewhere owing to the scantiness of the late rains. The crop suffered everywhere in the Deccan from want of moisture and in the eastern tracts almost withered away. In the Karnatak also the crop suffered everywhere from want of moisture and is in only fair condition. In Sind the area sown with rapeseed was 52 per cent under the average; the crop is in fairly good condition.

In Berar the area under linseed is estimated at 150,104 acres, being 30 per cent below the average, the reduction is due to the retention of a smaller area for winter crops. The crop was sown somewhat late and the moisture in the soil proved insufficient for full development though some improvement resulted from the rains in January. The yield is estimated at 37 per cent of the normal.

In the Nizam's Territory the following are the details of the crop :—

	Acres	Tons
Sesamum	352,052	19,119
Linseed	371,983	8,648
Rape and mustard	15,597	206
Others	1,157,889	25,29[illegible]

A few seasonable showers in January, which were badly needed, improved prospects in the Aurangabad division. Castor seed, which is the principal description grouped under "Others," occupying about 275,000 acres in the district of Nalgunda alone, was partially spoiled by insects.

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION MEETING.

AT the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association held at Meerut on Monday, the 11th March, the following members of the Association were represented :—4th Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, 20th Hussars, R. H. A., Meerut, B. Battery R.H.A.; 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 5th Bengal Cavalry, 17th Bengal Lancers, 19th Bengal Lancers, Viceroy's Staff, Calcutta Polo Club, Rawalpindi Polo Club.

It was suggested that perhaps some assistance might be given to grounds on which tournaments are played throughout the country and the matter was left to the Committee to decide.

Major-General E. Locke-Elliot, C. B., D. S. O., was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. The following Executive Committee was elected for the coming year :—Colonel C. W. Muir, Major W. Kirk, A. D. C., Major Reid, K. V. S. B., A. A. G., Madras, Major Hoare, A. G., Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, C. I. H., Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow, R. E., Major Oswald, 3rd Hussars, Major R. S. C. Leeky, R. H. A., Meerut, was elected Hon. Secretary.

It was decided that the present arrangement for the management of tournaments and for the measuring of ponies is satisfactory and should be continued. It was ruled that racing certificates be accepted as hitherto. The penalty of disqualification of any team playing a pony in a tournament without a certificate recognised by the Association was considered to be sufficient. It was also resolved that there is no necessity for legislating regarding the playing of substitutes. The custom is to allow a fifth man to take the place of one of the team retired. But so long as the rules of the Association regarding the maximum numbers, of players playing in a team at one time is not exceeded, it would not appear to be of material consequence how many qualified representatives played in turn. The restrictions considered necessary should be made in the rules of a tournament.

With regard to the change of goals at half time in the case of no goals being scored, when the first half of the time allowed for play would end in the middle of a period, it was decided that the first time the ball goes out of play after half the time allotted for the total periods of play shall have expired and no goals have been scored, goals shall be changed and the game started as directed in para. (a) Rule 17, Rules of the Game of Polo, provided any penalty due is first exacted.

Whips are allowed but the length must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches. It was ruled that all the players in any tournament played under I. P. A. Rules must belong to some body which is a member of the I. P. A. The entrance fee and annual subscription is so small that any few players combining to form a team can join the Association as members, if they do not severally already belong to somebody which is a member. It was ruled that the management of all tournaments small or large be continued as at present. The present arrangement forms the only check that all ponies played have been properly measured and registered.

Fees for "local measurements will no longer be required, but permission to measure locally will only be accorded where it is impossible to arrange for an ordinary measuring. For the future a pony measured and passed for a season certificate will be entitled for measurement free of charge for future measurements. The fee paid for the first measuring entitles the pony to this benefit.

Members who may fail to pay their annual subscription but the 1st April will be left out of the list of members published for the year. If after due notice the subscription remains unpaid on the 1st June the name will be struck off the book of the Association, and a fresh donation will be charged before the member can be reinstated.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Queen has been pleased to continue to the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress and Education in India the patronage which was accorded by her as Princess of Wales.

It is intended to challenge the action of the Secretary of State for India with regard to Coopers Hill College. As the subject cannot be raised on the Estimates—the expenses of the College being defrayed out of the revenues of India—the members interested in the question will have to ballot for a day.

In view of the early introduction of the Budget and of other matters affecting the interests of bankers, the bankers' committee of members of the House of commons has been set up at the earliest possible date in this Parliament. A meeting was held in one of the committee rooms at which were present Mr. Brodie Hoare, Mr. Kimber, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Mr. A. Williams, Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., Sir Christopher Furness, Sir A. Godson, and Mr. Dickinson.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing a third Supplementary Army Estimate of 3,000,000l., "to meet additional expenditure due to the war in South Africa." This sum will be accounted for under the following votes and sub-heads of the Army Estimates: —Vote 6.—Transport and remounts. D.—Purchase of remounts, 2,000,000l. Vote 7.—Provision forage, and other supplies. A.—Cost of provisions, and allowances in lieu, 1,000,000l. The revised net total of the Army Estimates now stands at 91,999,400l.

A Supplementary estimate for Naval Services for the current financial year was issued yesterday. The additional number of men to be voted is 600, and the additional amount required 1,250,000l. The votes affected by this estimate are: —Vote 1.— Wages &c., of officers, &c., 500l. Vote 2 —Victualling and clothing, 84,000l. Vote 8.— Shipbuilding, &c., 935,500l. Vote 11.— Miscellaneous effective services, 230,000l. The effect of the Supplementary Estimate on the estimated expenditure for shipbuilding is to increase the sums allocated for new construction on dockyard built ships by 29,160l. and on contract-built ships by 207,000l.

An announcement made by Mr. J. C. Stevens that he would bring under the hammer, at his sale rooms in King Street, Covent Garden, a collection of Victorian and other royal relics, together with curiosities from Pekin and the battlefields of South Africa attracted a large and interested audience on Feb. 26. It was late in the afternoon before the Victorian, and royal relics were disposed of. The first lot offered in this section of the sale was what the auctioneer assured all present was a thoroughly genuine slice of the wedding cake of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, sent direct by the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, then Master of the Household, to the owner's mother from Buckingham, Palace, franked at Pimlico. It was still in the original box, and the original envelope accompanied it. He (Mr. Stevens) did not imagine that there was another piece of the royal bridecake in existence. It was still in good condition, although he should not like to say it was eatable. Bidding began at five guineas, and eventually the lot was knocked down at 10 guineas.

From Pondoland a correspondent of the *Telegraph* sends a further illustration of the grief with which the news of the death of Queen Victoria was received by natives by whom she was revered as the "Great White Queen." When a Pondoland chief heard the sad tidings of the beloved Sovereign's passing away, he expressed himself in the following poetical words :—"When I look up into the sky to-night I shall see another star."

A joint meeting of peers and members of the House of Commons connected with Wales was held on Feb. 26 in Committee-room No. 7, on the initiative of Mr. Alfred Thomas, to consider the desirability of promoting a movement in favour of the inclusion of a Welsh emblem in the Royal Arms. The attendance included Mr. Alfred Thomas (chairman), Lords Windsor, Kenyon, Mostyn, and Aberdare, Sir Edward Reed, Hon. George T. Kenyon, Sir George Newnes, Col. Pryce-Jones, Col. Lockwood, Messrs. Brynmor Jones, Herbert Roberts, William Jones, Alfred Davies, Stanley Leighton, Jasper More, Osmond Williams, Samuel Smith, J. Aeron Thomas, J. Wynford Philipps, Vaughan Davies, Humphreys-Owen, Samuel Evans, Fred T. Morgan, Abel Thomas, Charles Morley, Reginald McKenna, and Mr. W. Abraham (Mabon). On the proposal of Lord Aberdare, supported by Sir Edward Reed, Col. Morgan, and Brynmor Jones, it was resolved :—That this meeting of peers and members of Parliament connected with and representing the Principality of Wales is of opinion that it is desirable that a memorial should be laid before his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. humbly praying that he may be pleased to command that the Principality of Wales be recognised upon the Arms of his Majesty in such form and manner as to him may seem good. On the proposal of Lord Winsdor, seconded by Mr. Vaughan Davies, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial and to convene another meeting to consider the same.

Mr. J. G. Graves, of Sheffield, being unable to obtain satisfaction from the postal authorities in his grievances as to the collection of registered postal packets, opened a campaign against the Post office on Feb. 25, when 200 clerks wearing sprigs of red tape paraded through the streets to the General Post office and began to buy penny stamps singly. Each clerk had 10s. worth of coppers to spend. The postal staff was increased and the demand was met, but the public were put to great inconvenience. After the run on the post office had proceeded an hour and the pressure seemed likely to continue, the postmaster called attention to the inconvenience and said that the line adopted by Mr. Graves in demanding the stamps singly was not legitimate. He asked for the clerks to be withdrawn, and Mr. Graves withdrew his men, but intimated that he should systematically endeavour to obtain his rights. On Feb. 26 Mr. Graves renewed his agitation. Employing about 30 cabs which were adorned with placards bearing such mottoes as "A fight to a finish" and Why should Sheffield trade be throttled, " he sent 70 or 80 clerks through the principal streets to the post office, whith some thousands of parcels, registered and unregistered, and registered letters. The post office was ready with an extra staff, which met this heavy demand as expeditously as possible. Police arrangements were made to prevent overcrowding. Mr. Grave's clerks were admitted at one door in such number as was convenient, and passed out by another door into a side street. There were also special arrangements for the accommodation of the general public and but little inconvenience was caused. Mr. Graves' business occupied about two and a half hours, but was smoothly performed. He declares his intention of keeping up his crusade until some terms are made.

Now that the Government seems likely to take up the question of what to do with habitual drunkards our wise men might do much worse than bring their heads together to draw up an official definition of drunkennes. It is not, in the police courts at any rate, always as easy as it would seem to decide when a man is drunk. A magistrate at Penge once decided that a man is not legally drunk until he is disorderly, but the definition entirely overlooks the moral side of the case. A medical definition given at Southwark Police Court not long ago seems better. "I consider a man drunk when he has had enough drink to impair his judgment," said the doctor, and Mr. Taylor accepted it as "a most admirable definition." An M. P. who is now dead once told a story of a drunken shoemaker who was brought before the magistrates at Northampton. He had been found in a drunken sleep on a doorstep which did not belong to him. The police were quite clear on the subject, but the man stoutly challenged their evidence, and denied indignantly that he was drunk. The magistrate asked him for his idea of drunkenness and he gave this interesting definition. "I should say," he replied "that if a man went home from a public-house on a wet night, and when the got therr put his wet umbrella to bed with his wife, and then stuck himself in the umbrella stand, such a man would be decidedly drunk."

An amusing little story comes from West Prussia. A national monument to the Emperior Frederick is to be erected by public subscriptions all over the country. The other day a labourer, known to be absolutely without means, appeared at a police court, stating that he wished to subscribe 15 marks towards the monument. The chief officer, knowing the man's circumstances, asked how in the world he could afford such a handsome subscription. The answer came without delay. "I'll take a fortnight in prison for it." The guileless peasant, having had ample opportunity to chose between "a fortnight" or a fine when his habitual intemperance brought him into the police-court, thought he would for once in a way, turn his talent for occupying prison cells to patriotism, and thus add a subscription towards the contemplated monument.

At the inquest held on Frederick Lamb, at Rossal College, who shot himself it was stated that Lamb was a distinguished athlete and a good musician, but was bothered by his studies particularly in Latin, which be confessed he could not master however much tried This fact evidenty preyed upon his mind although his master said that he would have had no difficulty in passing the examination for which he was studying A verdict of "Suicide whilst insane was returnd the College authorities being completely exonerated from blame.

The young man does not like the Japs either. He says they remind him of monkeys and persuade him of the Darwinian theory. They crawl about with their heads ducked between their shoulders and look distrustfully at Europeans. Their greeting is obsequious but they have taken all the best houses for themselves and turned the Imperial Palace at Tientsin into stables. The German finds it difficult to believe that these ugly little men ever fought bravly We have always understood that the Huns were ugly little men; and if the Germans would huddle round a fire with some of those pigeon-chested coughing people he disposes of so comfortably, he might hear stories of another race of little men called Goorkhas.

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Major S F Biddulph, 9th Bengal Lancers, Umballa.
Lieut-Colonel A G C Lydiard, I S C, Fllerslie.
Captain H G Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers, Pekin.
Major P J Gordon, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
Captain A J Ralph, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.
Lieut-Colonel G J Shaw, I S C, 6th Madras Infantry, Jhansi.
Captain W E Vernour, I S C, Khyber Rifles Peshawur.
Major R Mahon, R A, Simla.
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Captain F Muspratt, I S C, 30th Punjab Infantry, Multan.
Major W J Newell, I S C, 8th Rajputs, Lucknow.
Captain E C Ogilvie, R E, Quetta.
Captain C P Down, I S C, Political Officer, Tochi Valley.
Lieut. J. Frizelle, I S C, Assistant Commissioner. Simla.
Captain W S Harrison, M B, R A M C, Station Hospital, Nowshera.
Major D M Davidson, Multan.
Captain R Ridgeway, I S C, Recruiting Staff Officer, Peshawur.
Captain A S Rooke, I S C, Magistrate, Mhow.
Lieut J C Coldstream, I S C, Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
Captain T S Barton, I S C, Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore.
Captain T C Plowden, I S C, Assistant Commissioner, Akola, Hyderabad.
Captain H M Halliday, I S C, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Captain G C Beadon, Divisional Judge, Jullundur Cantonment.

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H H Maharaja Sayaji Rao, III, G C S I, Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
H H Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, Raja of Tipperah.
H H Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K C S I, Maharaja Bahadur.
H H Maharaja Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Darbhanga.
The Maharaja of Nattore.
The Hon'ble Sir Khawaja Ahsanulla, K C I E, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca.
Major H H Ihtisham Md Daula Nawab Mahammad Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jang, Nawab of Jaora.
H H the Maharaja of Burdwan.
H H Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Bahadur of Maler Kotla.
The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad G C I E.
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Sardar Ranjit Singh, Sardar of Kalsia.
H H the Crown Prince of the Nabha State, Punjab.
H H Prince Mahamed Khan, Heir Apparent Palampur.
H H Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of Cambay, Gujerat.
Raja Ranajit Sinha Raja Bahadur of Nashipur.
Raja Rampal Singh Bahadur Sirathu, The Maharaj of Dinajpur.
Babu Bun Behari Kapoor, Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.
H H The Raja of Dharakota.
Kerala Varma, C S I, Prince Consort of Travancore.
Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur.
J N Iyengar, Rai Bahadur, Bangalore.
The Khan of Zinda, Mooltan.
The Zemindar of Kertipassa.
The Zemindar of Shiari, Nedhanapuram.
The Zemindar of Colonelganj, Allahabad.
The Zemindar of Laksamati, Jellisore.
Sir K R V Kreshu Raj, Bahadur, B A, Zemindar of Palaveram.
Raja Ashutosh Nath Ray, Zemindar, Cossimbazar, Moorshedabad.
Kumar Probhat Chunder Barooah, of Guraipur in Goalpara.
H H The Thakur Sahib of Gondal.
The Dewan of Cochin.
Nizamud Dowlah, Jar Jung Bahadur, A-D-C. to H H the Nizam.

Medical Officers.

Colonel F Hendley I M S, C I E, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.
Captain R Heard, I M S, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
D E W Guinness, District Medical Officer, E I Railway, Umballa.
Captain W S Harison, M B, R A M C. Station Hospital, Nowshera.
Captain C J Robertson Milne, M B, C M, I M S, Medical College, Calcutta.
Dr R R Major, M D, R A M C, Barrackpore.
Dr H G H Munrowd, Medical College, Calcutta.
Dr C C Cobb, M B, M S Prof of Physiology, Medical College Calcutta.
Dr M Murphy, Civil Surgeon, Partabgarh.
Dr J G Jordon, Civil Surgeon, Nadia.
Dr S James, M R L S, L R C P, Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar.
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Capt N Raineer, I M S, Fort Lokhart, Kohat.
Major A C Younan, I M S, 25th Punjab Infantry.

Miscellaneous.

Hon Robert Allen, B A, B L, Advocate High Court, Calcutta.
Prof P C Roy, D S C, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Mrs. Annie Besant.
Editor and Proprietor, "Jam-e-Jamshed," Bombay.
Capt Raymond White, S S "Maharani."
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Col H S Olcott, President, Theosphical Society, Madras
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Babu Kali Nath Mitter, C I E, Attorney.
J J Henderson, Esq, Executive Engineer, N W S. Railway.
J Stiven, Esq, Manager, Chartered Bank of India Bombay.
A A Apcar, Esq, of Messrs Apcar & Co.

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P W Barker Esq, Manager, Neechindipore Indigo Concern.
Ch D Southerland, Esq, Manager Luskerpore Tea Estate.
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G P Robertson Esq, Manager, New Dooars Tea Company, Limited.
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Smithett Hamilton Esq, Huldibari Tea Estate.
M G Watts, Esq, Manager Tondoo Tea Estate.
J M Kenay, Esq, Manager, Maharanee Tea Estate Toong.
H L Begge, Esq., Barokai Tea Estate.
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Chakravarti J C, Professor, M A O College, Aligarh.
Seal, B N, Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
Lee, H A, B A, Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dalby, R T, Colvin School, Allahabad.
Pedler, A, F R S, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MAICHE, a French inventor, has made some experiments with wireless telephony in the forest of St. Germain. The transmitter was placed on the top of a house, but connected to the ground in the manner of a lightning rod. A thousand yards distant two iron poles 80 feet apart were connected together by wire, and had a telephone receiver in circuit. Sounds from the transmitter were plainly heard in it. Receivers off the line of transmission do not catch the message.

At Wittkiel, near Kappeln, in Schlhewig, there is a successful installation for generating electricity from a windmill. The mill has vanes nearly 40 feet across, and develops 80 horse power at a normal speed of 11 turns a minute. The dynamo driven by the mill gives 160 volts and 120 amperes. Care is taken that the mill keeps the same velocity and the dynamo the same voltage. Other installations are to follow.

The great factory for making sulphuric acid at Ludwigshafen-on-the Rhine has adopted the method of preparing this acid by the reaction of sulphurous gas and oxygen of the air in contact with "spongy" or finely divided platinum. It is more economical than the other processes, and yields a purer acid without arsenic, which is pernicious in the preparation of aliments.

The new cables for conveying electricity from Niagara Falls to Buffalo are of aluminium, not copper. The aluminium cable is the lighter, and can be suspended on poles farther apart (112 1-2 feet). The voltage of the current to be transmitted will be raised from 11,000 to 22,000.

According to Kuhne, the retina of the eye behaves under light as a photographic plate, that is to say, the rays produce chemical effects of assimilation and disassimilation. During the work of seeing or vision there is disassimilation, and in repose assimilation. According to Ewald Hering white light gives the maximum disassimilation, and black colour the maximum assimilation. Red and yellow light give disassimilation, but green and blue assimilation, hence perhaps the refreshing or soothing effect of these colours. At first we have the action of intense white light producing the maximum disassimilation, then a perception of red light indicating that disassimilation is decreasing, then a perception of green light showing that assimilation re-commences. It is what we commonly experience in walking past a fence through the apertures of which the sun shines on the eye, namely, flashes of white, red, and green. It seems also an explanation of the coloured flashes of a white star like Sirius.

The Rev. W. Buckland, from experiments on toads in holes of oolitic limestone and sandstone covered with glass, finds that while limestone preserved them alive, sandstone killed them. His conclusion is that unless a toad imprisoned in a stone gets a little air it cannot live a year, and unless it gets food it cannot live two years.

The Grand Palace of the late Paris Exhibition is to be utilised for a great bicycle and automobile show, organised by the Automobile Club of France. Each motor-car will be required to run from Paris to Versailles to show that it is in working order.

It is believed that the Authomobile Club of France will select the Charron and the Levegh prize automobiles to compete for the Gordon-Bennet Cup. The Belgian Automobile Club intended to put forward a new machine, driven by petroleum and electricity combined, and making 72 miles an hour, an unheard of speed, which, however, is confirmed by Fournier, the well-known motocyclist.

The Italian Army are trying experiments with automobiles about Turin, and find them satisfactory. Steam automobiles are expected to become of great service in transport.

The special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that grain, such as oats, barley, wheat, and rye, can ripen in almost any part of Alaska. Flax has also been grown at Sitka, and gives excellent fibre.

The new orchid, Lœlio-Cattleya, called after the Empress of Russia, is a hybrid between the Cattleya Mendeli and Lœlia Digbyana. A single plant sold in England for £200. It is the result of skilled experiments by Maron, and attracted much attention at the Paris Exhibition.

Another new plant is the red banana with purple foliage, discovered at the Catholic Mission of Brazzaville, and found elsewhere in the French Congo. The fruit is long, without seed, and good for making fritters. The plant is highly ornamental, and is likely to figure in European gardens or conservatories.

Of new flowering shrubs the Rhododendron Halopeanum, a hybrid with rosy white blossoms, is notable, but requires a mild climate like that of South or Central France. The Dhalia "President Vizer," produced at the Lyons Botanical Gardens, is likely to found a new race.

M. Kratz-Boussac has invented a successful counter, or meter, for caps and other vehicles, according to the mile-hour and kilometer-hour. It shows the fare, with extras, and the tariff, so that a passenger can check the fare for himself. It has been authorised by the Prefect of the Seine, Paris, and is also in use in Germany. The meter, which will be useful for automobiles, is palced in front of the passenger.

A curious experiment of Becquerel brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, demonstrates that when a piece of radium, the new radiant substance, is placed inside a block of lead, the radiation passes through the lens and acts on a photographic plate.

Colonel Monteil has found a new fossil, like an echinoderm, in the region of Agades, Africa, which proves that in the Chalk Period of geology the sea covered Central Africa. The particulars have been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris by M. de Lapparent, who says the fossil resembles an echinoderm found in the upper chalk of Beluchistan.

Count Zeppelin, who, by the way, took part in the cavalry raid of 1870 which opened the Franco-Prussian war, has received the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor and been appointed adviser to the Balloon Division of the German Army.

Telephonic communication has been established between the Observatory of Etna and Nicolosi, by a wire simply laid along the snow. Arctic travellers may find the plan useful. Fine wire can serve for short-distance telephony.

Senator Morgan's bill for transforming the U. S. Naval Observatory into the National Observatory of the United States, proposes that the directors' salary shall be 5,000 dollars a year. The staff may include naval officers and professors of astronomy at the Naval Academy, as detailed for duty by the Secretary of State.

According to Mr. J. T. Headland, an American, the games of Chinese boys and girls are all of an unscientific and uninventive character. They have no complicated, highly-developed games such as cricket, football, golf, &c. In fact, their play is the simple expression of natural dispositions or needs, which is much the same among all peoples, such as chasing, guessing, hopping, contorting the body, &c.

The "Trunk Man" (l'Homme Tronc) was born without arms and legs on a small farm in Moribban (Brittany) twenty-five years ago. He is content with life, and occupies himself in making toy furniture by nailing the parts already cut for him together with his mouth. He can also thread needles with his mouth, and drink out of a glass or cup without spilling a drop.

Even the scientific botanist may well be surprised by what has been accomplished in the work of plant-breeding. That man can bring about definite results by the careful breeding of animals is more or less well known, but that plants may be bred with as definite an object in view, and as successfully, is not yet a matter of common knowledge. It is only during the latter half of the present century that much progress has been made in plant-breeding proper, the earlier efforts at the improvement of plants having been through the selection of seeds of the most desirable plants for further cultivation. Downing, Hovey, Wilder, and some other far-seeing horticulturists of the earlier days continually urged the breeding ("crossing") of the better varieties of fruits in order to combine the qualities and characteristics of the kinds so treated. This advice eventually bore fruit, and to-day the florist plants to bring about a definite result by securing offspring from the union of two plants, whose form, colour, odour, or other qualities he may wish to intensify or modify. Among fruits the grape, raspberry, and strawberry have been much modified by careful breeding. The tomato illustrateus what may be done by the skilful breeder, as practically all the improvement which it has undergone is due to carefully planned hybridisation, followed by as careful selection. In like manner the cereals, maize, and wheat, have been improved in recent years by the crossing of selected varieties.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE OGADEN SOMALIS,

BRITISH EXPEDITION ATTACKED.

THE following has been received at the War Office from Colonel Ternan:—

Occupied Aff Madu without opposition night of the 15th inst. Enemy retired to Jiro district, north of Aff Madu, Am making intrenched camp here preparatory to further move, Troops well, but English officers suffer from extreme sun heat.

His Majesty's Commissioner at Mombasa telegraphed on the 26th inst. that he had received a telegram from Colonel Ternan, commanding the Ogaden punitive force, to the following effect:—

On February 16, after advancing from Aff Madu some 57 miles, he halted the force near the edge of the Boran desert and formed square. The enemy attacked in force on three sides of the square while our men were standing to their arms. The enemy tried to rush the camp, but after ten minutes were repulsed, though a few succeeded in breaking through at one corner where the field hospital was being erected.

Our casualties were:—Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, 17 native rank and file and followers; wounded—Dr. Mann (slightly), 20 native rank and file and followers, of whom four have since died. The enemy lost at leat 150 men.

On the way back to Aff Madu, which was reached on February 20, several skirmishes with the enemy tookplace, in which they must have lost some 50 to 100 men.

Aff Madu was to be the present headquarters of the force. The conduct of the troops is reported as splended.

Reuter's agent at Mombasa telegraphed on February 26:—

After making an eight day march of 114 miles through the enemy's country, the force, 500 strong, which was despatched to punish the Ogaden Somalis for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British Sub-Commissioner, was attcked about the 19th inst. at Sannasa, 29 miles from Aff Madu, while engaged in making a zareba. The enemy were driven off, losing 150.

The British loss was 17 killed, including Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, of the Bombay Medical Service, and several wounded, among them being Dr. Mann. The cattle captured on the march stampeded and were lost. The expedition then returned to Aff Madu. The enemy had a few guns.

Reuter's Agency understands that a punitive expedition is to be undertaken in Northern Somaliland against the "Mad Mullah," who with a large force has for some considerable time past been raiding and pillaging the country along the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary. No details of this expedition, which is quite distinct from that now operating against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, are obtainable, but it is known that Indian troops are to be employed together with a specially-raised Somali force. Fifty sepoys from Bombay are to be used for working the Maxims, and a small field hospital of 25 beds has also been ordered from India. Barbera will be the base of operations.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

THE Senate's committee on the relations between the United States and Cuba has agreed to an amendment to the Army Bill authorizing the President to hand the government of the island to the Cubans so soon as a Government has been established there under a Constitution, and defining the relations of the United States and Cuba substantially as follows:—

(1) Cuba shall never enter into a treaty tending to impair her independence or permitting a foreign Power to obtain lodgment or control in any portion of the island: (2) she shall not assume or contract a debt of which the resources available are inadequate to pay the interest and make reasonable sinking fund provision, while at the same time meeting current expenses; (3) she shall consent to the right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of independence and the maintenance of a Government adequate for protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for the discharge of the obligations imposed on the United States by the Treaty of Paris; (4) she shall validate the acts of the United States during the military occupation; (5) she shall execute plans for the sanitation of cities and for the prevention of epidemics; (6) the title to the Isle of Pines shall be adjusted by treaty; (7) Cuba shall either lease or sell such coaling or naval stations as the President may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States; (8) the foregoing provision to be embodied in a treaty with the United States.

The amendment was reported in the Senate to-day and referred to the Military Committee. The amendment satisfies President McKinley, and its adoption would obviate the necessity of an extra session of Congress.

Havana telegrams say that the committee of the Constitutional Convention has adopted resolutions embodying the greater part of the President's demands on behalf of the United States. First, there shall be no treaty with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing any military or naval occupation of any part of the island, Secondly, Cuba is not to serve as a base of war operations against the United States or any other foreign Power. Thirdly, the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris are accepted. Fourthly, the acts of the present military government are to be legally valid. Fifthly, reciprocity with a tendency to free trade is to be the basis of commercial relations with the United States. The draft omits the financial supervision claimed by the President, the separtion of the Isle of Pines from Cuba, the grant of naval stations to the United State, and some other American demands on which the President is disposed to insist.

Gomez, on the one hand, and the Conservative classes, on the other, have brought pressure to bear on the convention, of which the result is now evident. Business interests all favour American control.

BELIEVING IN THINGS.

THE wounded man in the Bible story believed in the Good Samaritan because the latter, finding him half dead by the wayside, carried him home to an inn and had him taken care of.

People are continually saying of one thing and another, "Oh, I don't believe in it," "I haven't a particle of faith in it," and so forth and so on.

Well, whether one is justified in that sort of talk or not depends on circumstances. If the thing, whatever it may be, is a proved fraud or humbug, no sensible person will believe in it. It were a pity if you did, for a whole string of reasons that you can think of as well as I can.

But imagine that individual, or an article, has in some way conferred a distinct benefit on you, or on somebody you know of then wouldn't you believe in him, or in it.

Holding you to be an intelligent and rightminded human being, I am safe on answering the question for you. So I put you on record here as having said, "Yes, of course I would!"

Very good then. We agree as to the point to be settled, and may now introduce Mr. R. Mills Sim, of 2, West Mary Street, Arbroath.

Mr. Sim is a young married man, and holds an important place on the local newspaper. He is well educated, and knows the meaning of words as well as the editor of the London "Times," or a leading member of Parliament.

"I believe in Mother Seigal's Syrup," says Mr. Sim, in a letter dated 19th of March this year (1900)." because I have frequently been picked up and put on my feet by it.

"Rather more than two years ago I was alarmed by a feeling of oppression and keen pain over the region of the heart. Sometimes it made me catch my breath. I was particularly bad after meals, and occasionally the sense of suffocation was so great that I almost fancied my breath was going out of me altogether.

"Thinking my heart itself was wrong in some way I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was not of the heart, but of the digestion—a sharp attack of dyspepsia.

"He sent me a bottle of medicine, but I didn't use it. I had heard of so many people being cured of indigestion by Mother Seigal's Syrup, that I used that, and about two bottles set me right—a clear saving of time and money.

"The following November I was shut up in the house for six weeks by an onset of sciatica, resulting from influenza. The pain was intense; it nearly drove me frantic.

"Reasoning that the medicine which cured the indigestion might cure the sciatica, I began taking Mother Seigal's Syrup again. It did the business. I went back to my work, and haven't had a twinge since.

"That is why I believe in Seigel's Syrup, and swear by it."

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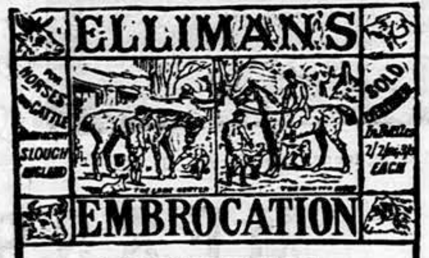

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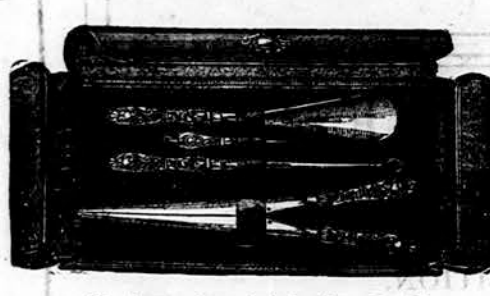
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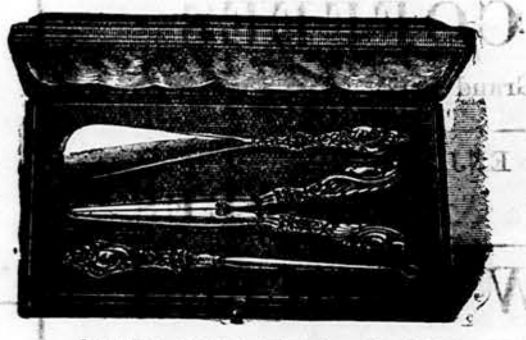
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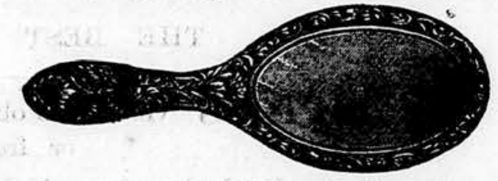
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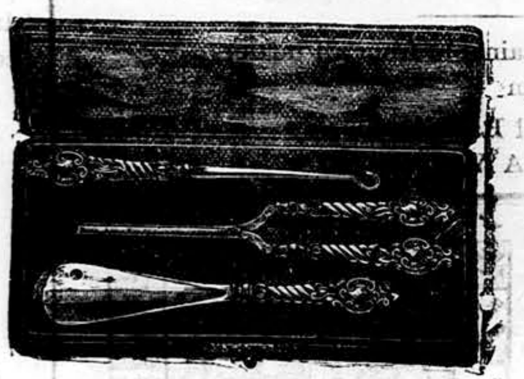
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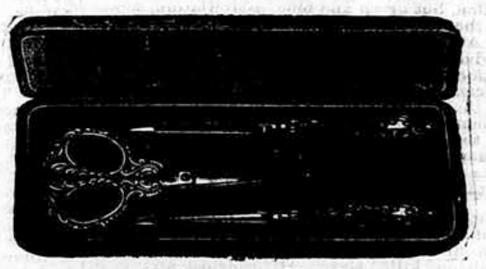
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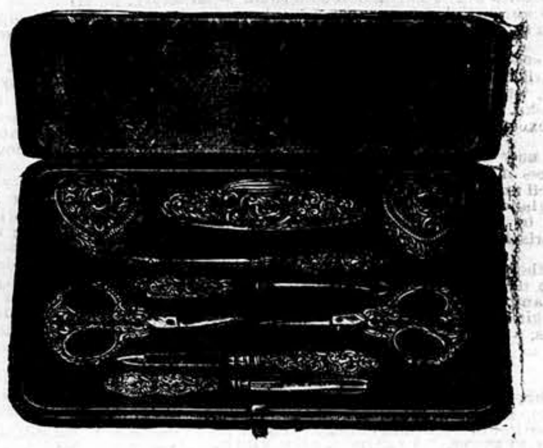
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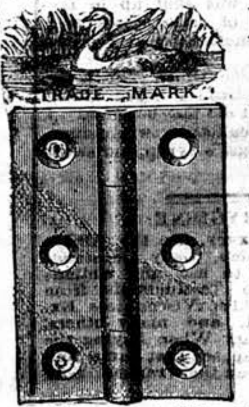

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